

CONVENTION NUMBER SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 10, 1913

NUMBER 6

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

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WHITIN Reving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.

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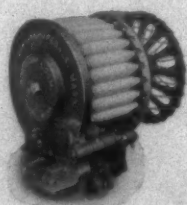
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STUART W. CRAMER
SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills



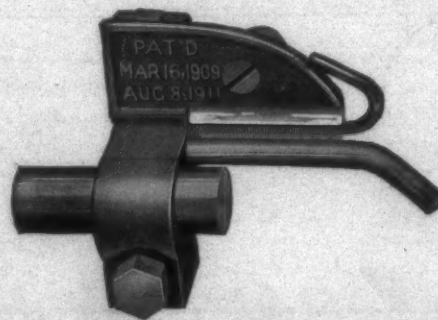
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Larger Dividends for the Mill

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will, with a much more open setting, remove slubs or bunches that would pass through other spooler guides.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

**Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.**

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Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
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Scientific
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CLINCHFIELD SERVICE

"Never Short of Cars"

Watchful
Attention to
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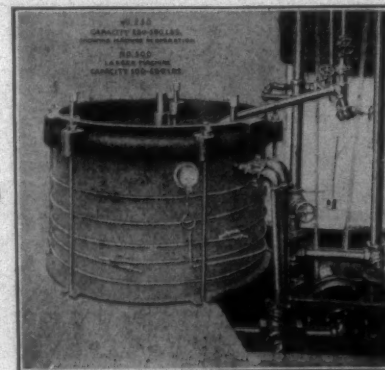
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In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
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RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKERN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended use of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

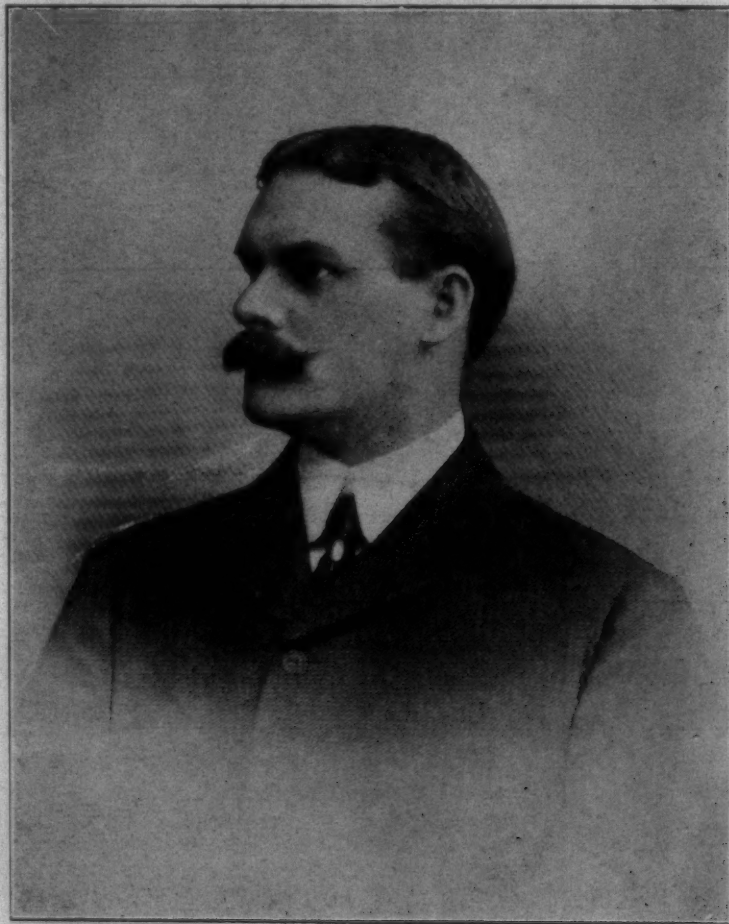
The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 10, 1913

NUMBER 6



STUART W. CRAMER, Charlotte, N. C.

President American Cotton Manufacturers Association

President's Address

Fellow Members of The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

We have the honor to greet you at the opening of this, the Seventeenth Annual Convention of The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and to share with you the privileges accorded us as an Association in this, the Capital of the greatest Nation of the world; and in doing so, may we hope that you shall not only realize that pleasure which re-united friendship brings, but that in the proceedings of our convention you shall find special interest and real enjoyment.

The past year has brought forth abundant crops, and "peace and plenty" prevail throughout our land, for which we should be truly grateful to kind providence. The late storms and floods in the Ohio River Valley and other central sections of our country, with the consequent loss of life and destruction of property, elicits our most earnest interest and deepest sympathy, and our Association desires, we are sure to make public expression of same.

Our nation has been recently saddened through the loss of our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York. From all we know of this good man it can now be well said of him that his greatness and power were dependent more upon his integrity and sense of justice, than upon business acumen. We rejoice that while living, in his wisdom and goodness, he left no pit-falls to disturb the financial and commercial life of this country upon his demise.

At our last convention, held in this city a year ago, and at previous Conventions, held in other cities, my distinguished predecessors have favored you with most interesting and valuable details of spindleage, and historic sketches pertaining to the cotton manufacturing interests of our Nation, and of the entire world. We shall, therefore, not undertake to enlarge upon same in this address, nor to worry you with the recounting of details pertaining to our manufacturing interests, with which you all are so familiar.

It was a pleasant task of Captain Smythe, in his Convention address last year, after a long siege, running through several years of extreme depression in cotton milling, to forecast bright prospects for the remainder of 1912, and to predict better things for the future. We all can rejoice in the fact that 1912, generally speaking was a good year in the cotton manufacturing business, which means that we had a good share of export trade with our South American Republic and with the Orient. The prosperity of the commercial interests of our country in every line will go down in history as a most unusual condition prevailing in the face of a presidential year, and the inevitable and

freely predicted change of administration in our national affairs. On the fourth of March, this year, His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, the choice of the nation at the November election, took in hand the reins of this government, and we are perhaps especially favored in holding our Convention in the National Capitol the day after the assembling of the law-makers of our country, called in extra session for the special task, as we understand, of revising our tariff laws.

A downward revision of the tariff, which the party now in power, and having a majority in both houses of Congress, is committed to

confidence centered in the wisdom and justice of that great statesman, the present head of our Republic, whose wisdom would prompt him and whose courage would not fail him in vetoing any measure which would threaten the industries that we have here assembled in annual convention, to perpetuate and rejoice in.

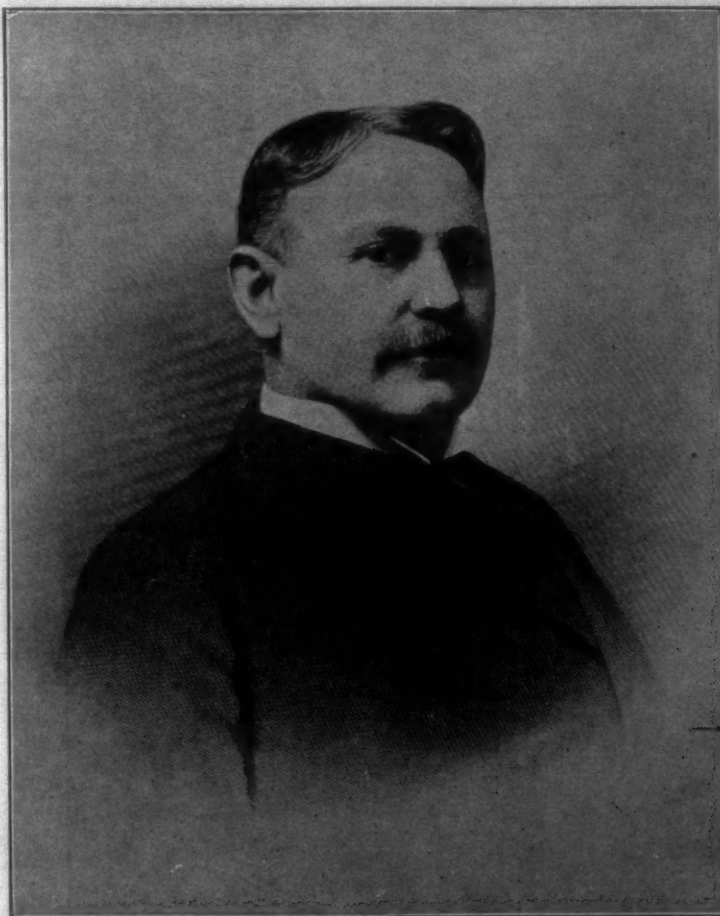
For your further encouragement, may we say, that you perhaps already know, that the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house of Congress, of which that distinguished, broad and able statesman, Hon. O. W. Underwood, is chairman, in the month of January gave

the presentation of your interests before the Ways and Means Committee, to know that they were faithful and conscientious in their efforts to fairly deal with their task; and we find personal gratification in feeling that our Committee so impressed every member of the Ways and Means Committee. Further, we believe that the Ways and Means Committee is giving due consideration to this most important feature connected with their tariff revision labors. We take pleasure in adding that a vote of thanks is due by our Association to the Tariff Committee for its efficient and faithful labors the past year. We believe when the whole truth is known that every member of Congress, and all our Senators, will also feel indebted to our Tariff Committee for the true light that it has thrown on the question of tariff as it applies to the cotton manufacturing industry in this country. Before leaving this question, it is proper to express our sure confidence in the progressive, yet sane, law-makers of our great Nation and in the continued prosperity which our mills are now enjoying, and in which the nation and the commercial world are taking their part. The world is to be congratulated that the abnormal increase in cotton mill spindleage which several years ago threatened the undoing of the cotton manufacturing industry, has not for the past several years been so pronounced. We shall hope, with tariff revision or reasonable lines, and wise and sane banking and commercial laws enacted by the present administration and with the opening of the Panama Canal, the greatest of the world's undertakings; with peace in Europe, the great Chinese Republic working out a prospective and wonderful Nation, with every Nation of the world nearer to-day than ever before, basing their highest ideals on the Christian religion, and with a gracious increase in Christianity in our own land, that the industrial and commercial enterprises, and the financial institutions of our country shall prosper throughout this and the coming years, as they have never done before.

Pardon Asked For J. J. Mangham.

A petition will be presented to the Georgia prison commissioners on the 5th of May asking for the pardon of J. J. Mangham, who is now serving a four-year sentence in the state prison at Milledgeville for embezzlement.

Notice to this effect has been posted at the court house of Spalding county as required by law, by McDaniel & Black, of Atlanta, attorneys for Mr. Mangham. The notice has created considerable discussion in this city.



Retiring President,
W. A. Erwin,
Durham, N. C.

is fraught with hazard not only to a very patient hearing to our Tariff and Legislative Committee, which we think presented very clearly and strongly the matter of the tariff as affecting all descriptions of yarns and cloth manufactured from cotton, and so vital to the interests of the members of our Association. They also went so far as to suggest, in tabulated and printed form, the maximum reduction, or minimum duty, that the members of our Tariff Committee felt that our cotton mills could exist and prosper under. While some of our members feel that the recommendations, which our Tariff Committee took the liberty of making as to reductions, were excessive, your president kept close enough to the Tariff Committee, in its labors and in

The Textile Industry of the United States leads the world in the production of low priced colored cotton fabrics of great merit and intrinsic value for the masses.

ONE OF THE chief contributing causes for the large increase in the production of colored cotton goods in the United States is the introduction of the "Fast Colors."

It was only a few years ago that consumers were afraid to buy colored cotton goods especially in light shades, such as Blue, Helio, etc., because the colors would not stand up under laundering and exposure to light.

Those who purchased colored cotton goods bought chiefly the dark shades in the hope that the fading would be gradual.

One of the advantages of colored cotton fabrics, besides being light and cool, is the feeling of cleanliness that comes from the fact that they can be laundered many times and without injury to appearance.

Many bought "White" when they would have preferred colored goods, because they knew from sad experience that the colored effects were unsightly after a few launderings.

When Indanthrene dyed cotton goods began to appear on the market a few years ago the trade was naturally reluctant to believe that a really fast color for cotton had at last been found, but the consumers gradually saw the difference and began to realize that colored cotton goods were really worth while, since they could be produced in colors which would practically outwear the fabric.

Gradually this feeling of confidence grew in the minds of consumers generally with the result that a large impetus was given to the colored cotton goods trade.

The end is not yet, but already

America leads in the use of Fast Colors; another reason why American goods merit the preference.

BADISCHE COMPANY

Proceedings of the Convention

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association was called to order by President W. A. Erwin, in the assembly room of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., Tuesday morning. Members and guests present were estimated at about 400 and included the most prominent cotton manufacturers of the South and North.

Morning Session.

President W. A. Erwin delivered his address which was well received.

D. V. Cooper, on behalf of the Association, then delivered to Mr. Er-



SCOTT MAXWELL

Cordova, Ala.

Chairman Board of Governors.

win a medal with the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am not unmindful of the honor that you have conferred by asking me to present the retiring President's medal. It is especially pleasing to present this medal to one who has served this Association so loyally; gaining our friendship and confidence by his wise and progressive leadership.

Never in the history of the Textile Industry of the South has there been such universal efforts—as are now being made—for the moral, intellectual betterment of those employed by the members of this Association. Shorter hours of labor, better wages and greater opportunities for progress and comfort exist among them today than ever before. These advantages are emphasized by the kindly and friendly feeling existing between employer and employee. Our distinguished President, has led in this line of thought and activity. He stands today pre-eminent as one who loves his "fellow-man" and his life and devotion emphasizes the fact that he is "his brother's keeper."

President Erwin.—I have been commissioned to present to you; in the name of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, this medal, as a mark of their appreciation of your valuable services during the past year. We trust that

you will accept this slight token, and may it ever be a reminder of our constant admiration and friendship. We wish for you and your family a happy, pleasant and prosperous life.

R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman Committee on Tariff and Legislation, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, made the following preliminary report at the opening session on Tuesday morning:

Preliminary to the report which will be submitted at the regular annual business meeting on Thursday, I wish to present for your consideration a brief statement concerning the work of your Tariff and Legislative Committee, with especial reference to its Washington meeting, January 20 to 22:

A schedule of rates for revising the tariff on Cotton Manufactures was adopted for recommendation to Congress, drafted in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting of this Association, and as subsequently interpreted in Tariff Bulletin No. 5, viz.:

"We favor a reasonable revision of the Cotton Schedule, based upon the figures at which importations are actually being made and can be made as shown by comparative manufacturers' selling prices at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conservation of our home market."

The action of the Tariff Committee was also in acceptance of the well-known views of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee in that tariff revision was to be undertaken along the lines of a competitive tariff—where existing rates were competitive they would be maintained, but where not competitive they should be lowered accordingly.

Taking into account the percentage subdivision of the Domestic Production into coarse, medium, and fine, co-efficients to rates in proportion thereto—

(1) On single cotton yarns in the gray, the average A. C. M. A. rates equal 14.95 per cent; a reduction of 19.19 per cent on the present rates of 18.50 per cent; or, the present rates are 23.75 per cent higher than the A. C. A. M. rates!

(2) On cotton yarns advanced in manufacture, the average A. C. M. A. rates equals 19.90 per cent; a reduction of 16.87 per cent on the present rates of 23.94 per cent; or the present rates are 20.30 per cent higher than the A. C. M. A. rates!

(3) On cotton cloths of all classifications, the average A. C. M. A. rates equal 24.30 per cent; a reduction of 40.16 per cent on the present rates of 40.61 per cent; or, the present rates are 67.12 per cent higher than the A. C. M. A. rates!

(4) On over 90 per cent of the distribution of cotton manufactures of all kinds in the United States, we have suggested very large reductions, duties ranging as low as 10 per cent, and none of them over

30 per cent. See page No. 49, Bulletin No. 6.

(5) We have only asked that approximately 7 1-2 per cent of the total production of this country be considered as competitive, and we have shown that that proportion is competitive.

(6) On yarns for the trade above No. 40, we have shown that 19 per cent of the total American production is imported; we feel not only that this is competitive, but if anything, too much so; yet, we have asked no rate in excess of what now exists on them, and in many cases lower.

(7) On the particularly competitive point, our contact point, No. 78/2 and 80/2 yarns, we have shown that over 35 per cent of the total American production is imported! That really is an astounding state of affairs to us, and yet we have endorsed a rate that is now promoting such a large importation.

(8) The South alone makes near-



C. B. BRYANT

Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary and Treasurer.

ly half of the total production of the United States on those counts (78/2 and 80/2). See page No. 15, Bulletin No. 6. It is a matter of surprise to everyone to learn that the South is making practically half of these fine yarns.

(9) Most of the mills, both Northern and Southern, have been forced off those numbers by foreign competition. See pages 16-19, Bulletin No. 6. Even the rates that we have suggested will probably increase importations under this classification, and any further reductions would simply be to transfer the manufacture of fine yarns to foreigners.

I might multiply these observations at further length, but the above will emphasize to you the closeness to the danger line of our suggested rates. I presume it is unnecessary, therefore, to suggest that every member of this Association present at this meeting should make it his personal and individual business before leaving the city to make

certain that his Senator and Congressman be acquainted with facts.

The president appointed the following Committee on Nominations: D. V. Cooper, Chm.; J. C. Plonk, and J. D. Cloudman.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, for the Committee of Cotton Exchanges, made the following report which was received and approved:

Report of Committee on Cotton Exchanges.

The report of your Committee on Cotton Exchanges respectfully states:

That during the past year your committee has not been able to accomplish much toward remedying the evils heretofore complained of in connection with the Cotton Exchanges.

However, as you have been previously advised, the New York Cotton Exchange some time since made provision for an additional revision with regard to differences in grades to be made in February of each year. This provision became effective year. This provision became and we regard it as beneficial though not in our judgment sufficient to meet the condition.

During the past several months the disparity between the ruling prices on Cotton Exchanges and prices charged by the dealer and consumer for cotton of good spinning value has been most marked. This disparity has had the effect of rendering of little value the use of Exchanges as a hedge.

Your committee realizes that there is in the trade an important place for the Exchanges to occupy and can only again express their regret that this important position is not occupied by them; certainly in the case of the New York Cotton Exchange. It has a splendid opportunity to be of great value to both producers and consumers, and it is with regret that your committee feels that the members of the Exchange do not show an appreciation of their position in the trade.

Whilst the producer is to be congratulated upon the fact that in a great measure he has proven sufficiently independent of the Exchanges as to obtain a fair price for his commodity, notwithstanding the depressing effect of the rules thereof, nevertheless, the loss to the producer in our judgment in the past several months has been great, as the results of the depressing effect of these Exchanges and particularly of the New York Cotton Exchange for it must be admitted that the New York Cotton Exchange has probably an effect on prices, greater than that of any other Exchange.

Your committee feels that it is advisable to remedy the conditions existing, and while asking that the present committee be discharged recommends that a committee upon this subject be continued.

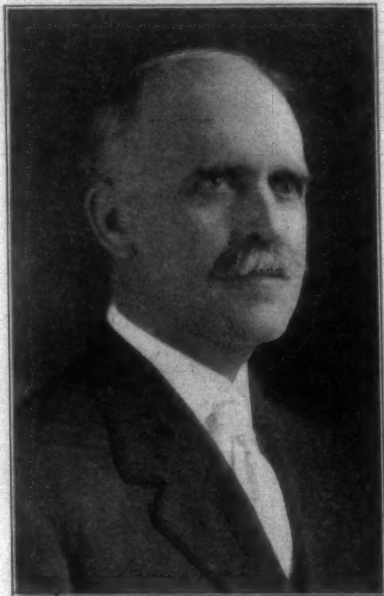
(Continued on Page 34)

Production and Consumption of Cotton

W. M. Steuart before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

Methods of Compiling.

Cotton because of its importance and world-wide use, has been for years the statistician's delight. With its growing importance it has also become a field of activity for the scientist, and there are now a dozen bureaus of the Federal Government that have to do with some phase of the cotton industry. In addition to these, a number of the States also maintain experiment stations and statistical bureaus, while numerous private organizations and individuals compile and publish data regarding cotton. It is safe to say that there is no other crop for which so much information is collected and published and at such frequent intervals. The activities of these agencies cover a wide range and we now keep track of seed selections, methods of planting, fertilizing, culture, harvesting,



W. M. Steuart
Washington, D. C.

ginning, baling, grading, marketing, and freighting; weather conditions during the growing and harvesting period; production imports, exports, consumption and stocks. If statistics on these subjects are correctly compiled and intelligently presented we could hardly want more.

The statistical record of cotton in the United States does not cover much more than fifty years. Probably the information compiled by the Treasury Department and submitted to Congress in 1836 was the first official report on the subject. According to this report, the world's production of cotton in 1790 was estimated at 490 million pounds, or 980,000 bales of 500 pounds each, that for the United States being placed at two million pounds, or 4,000 bales. The production in 1800 was estimated at 9,600 bales; in 1810, 16,000 bales; in 1820, 36,000 bales; and in 1931, 77,000 bales. The crop of the United States for 1839, as reported at the census of 1840, amounted to 1,653,722 bales, valued at \$70,000,000. How insignificant these figures look when compared

with the 16,000,000-bale crop of 1911, and for which the lint and seed was valued at \$800,000,000. It is hardly possible to realize the wonderful development which has taken place in this industry.

In 1803 the Bureau of Agriculture, now the Department of Agriculture, was authorized to collect certain statistics, and beginning with that year, estimates of cotton acreage and production have been prepared annually. Aside from this and the regular decennial census reports, the statistical information concerning cotton collected by the government was limited, and, with the exception of the estimates of the Agricultural Department, was published so long after the marketing of the crop that it was of little value to the persons chiefly concerned.

The Census Bureau has three distinct lines of inquiry concerning cotton. The first, and the oldest, is the report of acreage and production, collected in connection with the census of agriculture. For these reports the information is furnished by the growers to the enumerators at each decennial census. The Act approved July 2, 1909, requires that a census of agriculture shall be taken every fifth year, and in the future statistics of the acreage and production as furnished by the grower will be compiled for each quinquennial census. The second, and next to the oldest, is the report of manufactures collected every fifth year. Prior to 1905 this information was collected every tenth year, but it is now covered by the quinquennial census of manufactures. The third, and latest, are the reports of ginnings, consumption, stocks, spindles, imports, and exports, as provided for in the Act of July 22, 1912.

While the importance of information concerning the actual quantity of cotton ginned was appreciated and several attempts were made to collect it, this method of arriving at the crop was not seriously considered by Congress until March, 1902, when a law was enacted which provided for the collection of statistics of cotton production as returned by the ginner and for the frequent publication of the same. This was followed by the joint resolutions of February 9, 1905, and March 2, 1909, which extended the scope of the cotton inquiry to include data regarding the quantity of cotton consumed, exported, and on hand for stated periods. The Act of Congress approved July 22, 1912, codified the prior enactments relating to cotton statistics and further extended the scope of the bureau's activity. This law controls all of the work of this character now done by the Bureau of the Census. Its principal features are:

First. There shall be ten reports of the quantity of cotton ginned to specified dates during each ginning season.

Second.—There shall be monthly reports of the quantity of cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active

ty of cotton imported and exported.

Third. Each report of the quantity of cotton ginned shall carry with it the latest available statistics concerning the consumption, stocks, spindles, imports and exports.

Fourth. That all publications containing statistics of cotton shall be made to all cotton ginner, cotton manufacturers, and cotton warehousemen, and to all daily newspapers in the United States.

Fifth. That all of the information furnished by any individual establishment shall be treated as confidential and used only for the statistical purpose for which it was supplied.

Sixth. Obligations of establishments to furnish the statistics and penalties for refusal to do so.

Seventh. The compilation of data concerning the production, consumption, stocks and spindles in foreign countries.

The reports of ginnings which are not based on estimates have been regularly compiled since 1902 and are now generally accepted as giving a true statement of the crop and of the rapidity with which it is being placed on the market. The building up of a system that enables a prompt and accurate compilation of actual figures secured by a personal canvass of each ginner throughout the entire cotton-producing region requires an elaborate organization. The system has been perfected by years of patient work and its efficiency is preserved only by careful and constant attention. The personnel of the field force has to be constantly watched and continuous inspection made; efficient agents are encouraged by retention, and, when possible, by promotion, while the careless and inefficient are supplanted by those who can and will give the work the proper attention. There are 745 special agents now employed to collect cotton statistics, and, as a rule each agent attends to the work in a single county. Some counties, however, have been subdivided and have two agents, while, in a few instances, a single agent canvasses more than one county. The agents are required to be residents of their respective districts, and must be men of standing, having the confidence of the ginner and others from whom they collect statistics. While the law provides penalties for refusal to furnish the information, it is seldom that reference has to be made to them. It is appreciated that the statistics are much more apt to be exact and truthful if they would be if they were obtained through fear, or by threat or prosecution. Therefore, the office has constantly endeavored to secure the co-operation of the ginner and the manufacturer by carefully guarding the secrecy of the data and also by sending copies of the reports to all the establishments immediately after they are printed, and in other ways assisting them in the proper use of the sta-

tistics. The agents, therefore, must be men who can maintain the dignity of the law, and, at the same time, inspire such confidence that there will be no hesitation on the part of any establishment to furnish the data.

At the beginning of the season each agent is required to sign a contract covering the work of the season. This contract specifies the number of reports to be collected, the character of the data to be included in each, and the date to which the canvass for each report relates. The compensation is based on a piece-price basis, each report being treated as a unit. If the agent fails to forward a report within the time limit given or in a satisfactory condition, the compensation for it is deducted from the agent's voucher. Among other requirements, these agreements contain the following provision:

"I also agree that I will not act during the period covered by these reports, as correspondents for persons, interested in cotton statistics, and that I will hold as strictly confidential, in conformity with my official oath, all information secured in my official capacity, including the names and addresses of the ginner as well as their individual and collective returns."

To collect the statistics we start with the ginner and find that there were 29,116 on the list for the season of 1912-13. Of this number 25,116 had ginned some cotton from the crop of 1912 prior to January 16, 1913. Although a few additional ginneries will be operated after this date, this is about the number active at some time during the ginning season, the remainder, or 4,000, were idle during the entire season. If an establishment ginned only one bale of cotton and then shut down for the rest of the season, that single bale and that establishment are included in each subsequent report for the season, and the ginner is counted as one that was active. Each ginner is carefully listed, its exact location and post office address are shown, and the list is constantly revised by the agents. Each county who are required to report promptly all changes in the names and addresses.

Of the 25,116 establishments that have ginned some cotton during the season just closing, no instance have the special agents reported their inability to secure satisfactory statistics. Some ginner are disinclined to furnish the data, and, during previous years, some cases have been referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution. A letter from the prosecuting attorney of the district in which the ginner resided invariably resulted in his furnishing the data. Since the Act of July, 1912, there has been no case of absolute refusal to make the reports. In a few cases, rather than institute legal proceedings, the agent secures the data by indirect methods. Only a few weeks ago

(Continued on Page 32).

THE RABBETH CENTRIFUGAL CLUTCH SPINDLE



Carries Bobbins at Uniform Level

Produces More Even Twist

Filling Bobbins carry Ten per Cent. More
Yarn

The Only Real Improvement in Spindles
for Years

DRAPER COMPANY

HOPEDALE, MASS.

Among Those Present

The following is an almost complete list of those present at the Washington meeting.

- Alexander, S. B., Jr., Treas. Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Armstrong, Col. C. B., President and Treas. Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia N. C.
 Arrington, Jno. W., Pres. Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Ashworth, Henry, Card Clothing Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.
 Albert, H. H., M. M. T. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Anderson, D. H., Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
 Armstrong, C. B., Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Ashworth, R. C., Ashworth Bros. Co., Fall River, Mass.
 Barnhardt, E. C., Treas. Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
 Bigelow, W. H., Agent Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Broadbent, J. T., Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.
 Barnett, A., Dominion S. S. Co., New York.
 Beardsley, W. H., Hargett & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Blair, R. H., Hargett & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Born, J. M., M. & M. T. Co., Atlanta Ga.
 Brason, G. W., Greenville, S. C.
 Brooks, Chas. W., Joshua L. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Byers, H. W., New Orleans, La.
 Campbell, Leon W., Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket R. I.
 Cary, Sam'l B., Cashier, Curran & Bullitt, Roanoke, Va.
 Chappell, E., Agent Howard & Bullough, American Machine Co., 814-15 Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 Clark, David, Editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cone, Caesar, Pres. Proximity Mfg. Co., White Oak Mills, Greensboro N. C.
 Causey, C. W., Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 S. C., Atlanta, Ga.
 Cate, A. P., Lyon Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Christiansen, E. S., Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydensville, Mass.
 Clark, C. H., Textile Mfg. Journal, Boston, Mass.
 Connell, Geo. E., Billings Chapin Co., New York.
 Dexter, H. C., Green & Daniels Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Davis, K. J., Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
 Davis, Rogers W., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Dickson, L. C., Cotton Yarns, Charlotte, N. C.
 Dalton, R. I., Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
 Danker, Daniel J., Danker & Marston, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston Mass.
 Detwilder, H. A., Valvoline Oil Co., 4001 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dickson, Chas. H., Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, New York City.
 Dunn, F. C., Treas. Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.
 Eddy, Jesse P., Treas. Tillinghast, Stiles & Co., Providence, R. I.
 Dale, Sam'l, Textile World Record, Boston, Mass.
 Dee, Wm. V., G. Drouve Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Dowell, Robt. L., Leggett & Meyers, New York.
 Dunn, C. M., Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Evans, W. H., J. Spencer Turner Co., New York.
 Erwin, J. Harper, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.
 Erwin, J. Locke, Pres. and Treas. Locke Cot. Mills, Concord, N. C.
 Erwin, W. A., Sec. and Treas. Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C.
 Feldenheimer, Jos., Roxford Knitting Co., New York.
 Fish, Myron, American Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
 Etherington, Burton, Wm. D'Olier & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ford, The J. B. Co., Wyandotte, Michigan.
 Fearing, E. J., Fearing Whiton & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Fowler, E. T., Gen. Mgr. Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass.
 Fisher, C. W., Textile Mfg. Journal, New York.
 Fox, Jno. W., Southern Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Freeman, A. C., H. W. Butterworth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fuller, A. S., John Hetherington & Sons, Boston, Mass.
 Gerry, Roland, Asst. Gen. Sales Agt. Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Gilbert, Roger K., National Starch Co., Corn Production Refining Co., Richmond, Va.
 Gilkey, Pyam L., Albert Ivms Croll Philadelphia, Pa.
 Glynn, Martin P., Cannon Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gossett, A. B., Asst. Treas. Brogon Mills, (Anderson, S. C.) Williamston, S. C.
 Gassaway, W. L., Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.
 Gossett, J. P., Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

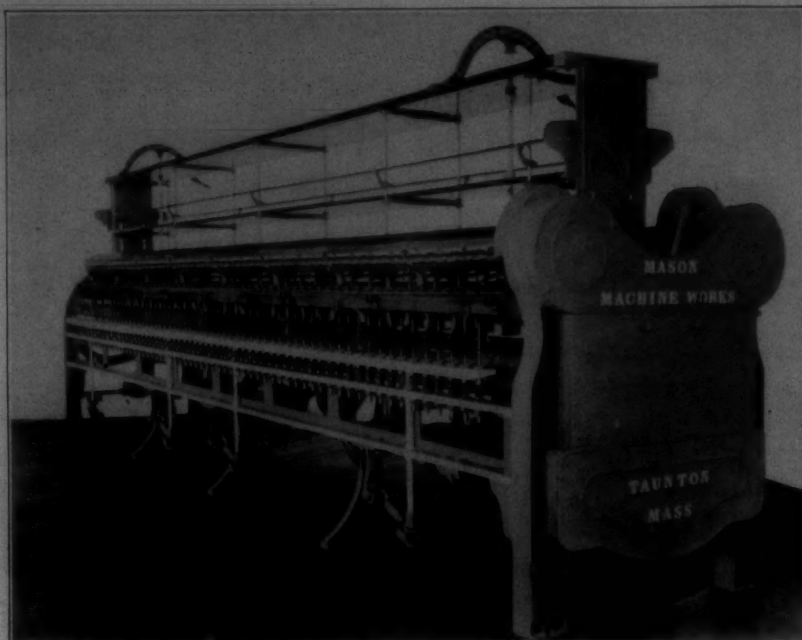


- Bryant, C. B., Jennings & Bryant, Charlotte, N. C.
 Black, J. W., Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Caswell Cot. Mills, Kinston, N. C.
 Bahnson, A. H., Sec. and Treas. Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Bennett, Fred S., W. F. Barrett Co., New York.
 Blake, L. D., Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Blythe, T. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bowe, R. F., Saco-Lowell Shops, Greenville, S. C.
 Bonner, P. R., Pres. Bonner & Barnwell, Inc., 111-113 Hudson St., New York City.
 Ballou, H. D., Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
 Barrett, J. B., Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
 Bowen, Amos. M., Treas. United States Ring Traveler Co., 92 Westfield St., Providence, R. I.
 Butterworth, Harry W., Sec. H. W. Butterworth & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bannon, J. F., Mansfield Bleachery, Mansfield, Mass.
 Bailey, Chas. W., Joshua L. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bailey, H. P., J. L. Bailey Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Washington, D. C.
 Coker, C. W., Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Cooper, D. Y., Pres. Henderson Cot. Mills, Harriett Mills, Henderson, N. C.
 Comins, Frank B., American Moistening Company, 120 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
 Cardwell, D., Southern Railway, Columbia, S. C.
 Carter, G. N., I. B. Williams Co., Dover, N. H.
 Chase, Ben C., Jr., Crown Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
 Constable, Thos. M., Sou. Rep. Catlin & Co., 120 Franklin St., New York City.
 Cotton Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Cottrell, Benj. S., Sou. Rep. of G. M. Parks Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Cramer, Stuart W., Prest. Mayes Mfg. Co. (Mayesworth, N. C.) Charlotte, N. C.
 Cannon, J. W., Cannon Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
 Carpenter, J. S., P. Neville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Carr, W. F., Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.
 Carter, A. B., Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
 Carter, Samuel C., Old Dominion S. C., Atlanta, Ga.
 Greene, Edwin Farnan, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.
 Gregson, John, Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C.
 Guion, Vivion Q., Peeler Bros., Greenville, S. C.
 Gary, S. B., Costner, Curra & Bullitt, Roanoke, Va.
 Glacker, Gustave, Glacker Sanitary Jar Co., New York.
 Godwin, C. W., Detroit Graphite Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Goodman, Geo. C., Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
 Gossett, Ralph, Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.
 Gossett, T. Henry, New York.
 Harris, Wm. H., Treas. Slater Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 697, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Houghton, L. T., Thread Boards, Worcester, Mass.
 Howe, C. R., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
 Hartsell, L. T., Young-Hartsell Mill, Concord, N. C.
 Herx, Chas. O., Herx & Eddy, 113 Worth St., New York City.
 Hickman, T. I., Pres. and Treas. Graniteville Mfg. Co., (Graniteville, S. C.) Augusta, Ga.
 (Continued on Page 31)

NEW SPINNING FRAME

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571,728
Spindles
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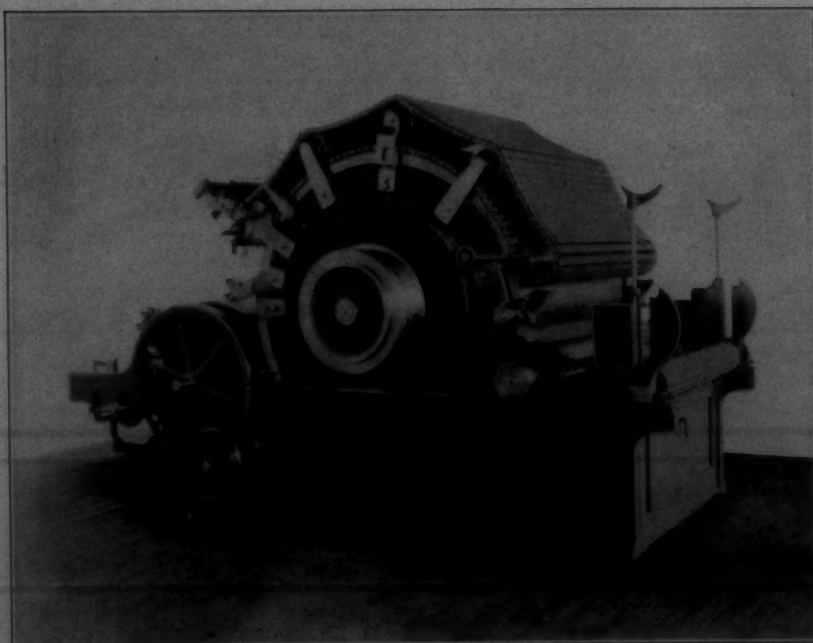
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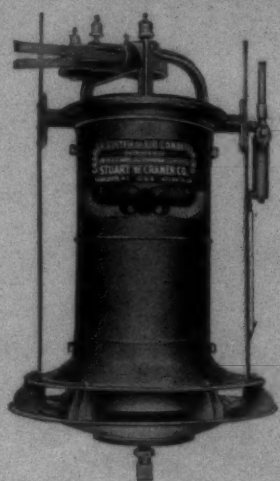
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CRAMER SYSTEM OF AIR CONDITIONING

(Fully covered by patents in the United States and foreign countries)

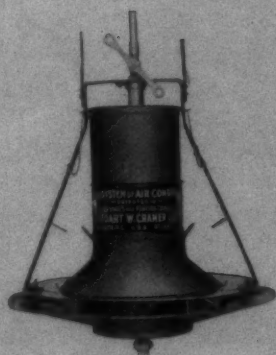


Cramer Fan Air Conditioners

The most efficient and most Sanitary Humidifier known.

Simple and durable, comprising only seamless drawn sheet copper casings, a spray nozzle and a fan. The fans are either electrical driven, or mechanically driven with belts or ropes as the special requirements of each case dictate.

More water more completely evaporated per horse-power than by any other type of humidifier.



Cramer Spray Humidifiers

All sheet metal work of seamless drawn copper.

Can be cleaned without a tool by merely lifting the casing.

No split casing to work loose and get out of order.

Economical both to install and operate.

Nozzle has no adjustable parts.

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Water pressure only required for operation.

Capacity equal to any humidifier except Cramer Air Conditioners.



Cramer Automatic Regulators

A simple and durable instrument for mounting on a column in each room in a mill with small air pipes leading to shut-off valves in the water and steam heating systems, thereby controlling the conditions in each room separately and independently of the others.

Can be attached to old existing humidifying and heating systems as well as installed with our own Air Conditioners, nothing to be discarded and thrown away.

STUART W. CRAMER

New York

Charlotte, N. C.

Boston

Commercial Agents of the Bureau of Commerce

A. H. Baldwin before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

The work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce must be already fairly well known to most of you through the publicity which has been given to it in your trade journals, and also through the publicity which the Bureau itself is constantly striving to secure through its own periodicals and bulletins. In August last this office was given its present name and the former Bureaus of Manufacturers and Statistics were combined to constitute a stronger service with broader functions than had been assigned to either of these constituent branches.

With the termination of the work of the Tariff Board last year there were assigned to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce certain duties very closely related to the work of investigation carried on by that Board, and it may be that in the future very important service in the field of research for the illumination of the subject of tariff changes may occupy a much larger share of the interest of this Bureau. Such work will direct further special attention to the importance and value of the field service of the office or its corps of commercial agents about whom I will speak very briefly today. This field service has now been carried on first by the Bureau of Manufacturers and now by the new office, since the year 1905. The promotion of commerce, which is broadly the duty of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce implies the collection of useful facts about trade both foreign and domestic, by any methods that promise the successful accomplishment of this purpose. The collection of general facts and the record of the current history of trade, especially in the field of foreign commerce, is to a large extent the work of the consular officers of the Department of State. These officers, under the terms of the existing law, are required to report on commercial matters whenever requested to do so by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and this service of general reporting of current observation of the progress of trade is admirably performed by the consuls. These officers, however, from the exigencies of their work their close confinement to their posts and the demands upon them in connection with their other duties, are unable to take time to carry their trade investigations very far, and naturally in technical matters where special training is required it is not to be expected that they can render expert service.

It is at this point in the development of export trade that the Commercial Agent steps in and supplements the work of the consuls by detailed investigations of a character which he is equipped to perform from his previous experience and training in some special field. Effort has been made to secure men for this work whose training is recognized by their associates as adequate to equip them to render use-

ful service. Often the recommendation of such associations as your own is sought before appointments are made by the Department. In studies for the benefit of the trade in which you are especially interested the Bureau has had almost continuously since the first appointment of commercial agents one or more men traveling in the various foreign countries observing and collecting facts that might be of service in the extension of the export trade in cotton textiles. There is scarcely a country in the world that these men have not visited during the progress of this work. A list of the titles merely of the reports of these commercial agents on this subject will indicate the range of their travels. For example, we have issued pamphlets on cotton fabrics in British India and the Philippines; cotton textile trade in Turkey, Greece and Italy, in middle Europe; in Latin-America; in Spain and Portugal; in Russia, Egypt, China, and so on. At the present moment we have two men, whom most of you know by reputation, engaged in this work. They are Mr. Ralph M. Odell, who is now in Africa actively pursuing his investigations, and Mr. W. A. Graham Clark, who has recently completed careful studies in Canada, and who is now in Manchester, England where he is in an admirable location of course, to report on the trend of

important matters in this trade, as for the whole world in this field.

Not only do these men collect facts and figures, but they also obtain samples of goods which may command a ready sale in foreign countries and these samples are sent at frequent intervals to Washington. The Bureau has developed a practice of sending these samples around the country for the information of our cotton textile manufacturers. Many of these examples of cotton textile products are here now for your inspection, marked with the facts about their origin, cost and other details.

The reports which our commercial agents make to us are usually printed in the form of special bulletins covering a single country or district, although sometimes we use them in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, or at times, we send out short items in the form of special letters or confidential circulars transmitted direct to the manufacturers and exporters of these products. The service is supported by annual appropriations which have ranged from \$30,000 to \$60,000 a year. The sum available for the coming fiscal year of 1914 is \$60,000.

We have ample evidence that this service is useful and practical. We know that much new business has resulted from these investigations and we know also that these expert observations are giving a better and

better picture of conditions in foreign trade as their reports are multiplied.

One factor to which I might direct attention here, a factor which has impressed those of us closely interested in the work, is a more or less evident indifference of some of our exporters to this service. I feel that we are justified in expecting and I know that we would welcome, a more sympathetic attitude toward it, a more positive interest in it, and a greater use of the information which is collected at a cost of so much valuable effort. I am well aware of the conditions under which your products are usually sold abroad, and I understand that your local and domestic interests are such that you naturally feel that you have not time to study the details of this foreign trade, but I am convinced that it is a mistake to neglect this important branch of our commerce and to permit our agents to monopolize the knowledge in regard to it. I wish to urge seriously that the members of this association study carefully the organization which is maintained by the United States Government in your interests, as I know that with a knowledge of it the work will receive your more positive support and encouragement. It seems certain that in the development of our foreign trade abroad in such manufactures as those in which you are specially interested we shall need all the legitimate assistance of this kind that may be afforded in order that we may not fall behind in comparison with other important nations manufacturing cotton textile fabrics. Our foreign trade will always be an important factor and it is likely that its relative importance will be greatly increased in the near future. All enterprising manufacturers should equip themselves with a broad, definite knowledge of the factors in this foreign trade, and it is in that field that this service of which I speak is of very definite importance and I recommend it to your serious attention.

Notice.

After April first, the David Brown Co., successors to Wold Robbin & Smeal Co., hereby notify the trade of the above change. The management will be under David Brown, the same as heretofore, the change being only in the name, the new Company being incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in place of the old Company under the laws of Maine.

The shuttle business will however be handled for the present the same as heretofore by "The Union Shuttle Co.," but the management of both companies will be the same. We respectfully call your attention to the above and solicit your continued patronage for these companies in this line of business.

The David Brown Company,
Union Shuttle Company.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

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REPAIRS

Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed
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Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles
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OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton Fabric. Used extensively both by dyers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Address of William C. Redfield

before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

It is a privilege to lay before a body of business men the work of the Department of Commerce, in which all manufacturers and merchants are so much interested, and to offer certain suggestions respecting an expansion of a portion of the work of the department which it is hoped may favorably affect our general foreign trade. A few days ago I had the privilege of placing before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the tentative outline of plans for more thoroughly developing our commercial touch with other great nations. I call this outline tentative because I wish you to understand that it is so. There has, of course, been no sufficient time for any mature digestion of the subject. The ideas that I have in mind are modified suggestions of Mr. Baldwin, the present Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and they seem to me to contain much that my former experience as a manufacturer tells me is needed to fill gaps in the organization necessary to properly represent us in the foreign field. If you will then understand me as rather consulting you than as informing you of definite purposes, we may proceed to look at the means whereby we are now represented abroad in commercial lines.

We have, of course, the Consular Service, scattered all over the earth, and greatly improved in the last few years in its efficiency. Every one who has read the Daily Consular and Trade Reports knows that they have practical value. For long I have been accustomed to look them over frequently and make extracts from them for use in my business. It is remarkable that this work should be so well done, and that it should be increasing in its practical value, when we consider how many other matters the consuls have under their care. A recent article by the Director of the United States Consular Service points out that the consuls have functions quite distinct from their commercial activities. They must report upon the political affairs of the regions in which they reside having thus important work of a national rather than a commercial character. They have to do with disputes between masters and seamen, and the relief of sailors in distress. They authenticate and legalize documents, grant various certificates, and deal with the registry of births, marriages, and deaths. They administer oaths and take testimony, act as protectors, and in some cases as guardians of Americans; and even perform the duties of arbitrators, or in certain cases exercise a judicial authority. They assist to protect our people from the introduction of diseases, through their reports on sanitary conditions of vessel and ports and they take a practical part in the enforcement of the pure food law and of the customs laws by their care for merchandise about to be imported in

to this country. There are in addition certain special duties performed at particular points. The wonder is that amid these cares the consuls are doing such excellent service as all who are familiar with their work are glad to recognize them as performing.

In addition to the limitations which their numerous duties place upon the consuls, they are also limited by the fact that their jurisdiction—or perhaps we would better say their opportunity—is strictly local. They are not supposed to travel in the countries where they live. Their outlook is in a large measure confined to the things which happen at or near, or within the influence of, their place of residence. They must keep office hours. They can not take time free from other duties to make detached and absorbing investigations. They must be considered, therefore, as a local not as a general influence. One might fairly expect to learn from the consul at Marseille much about the commerce of that port, but it would hardly be fair to expect from that official a thorough research into the industries and commerce of France.

As opposed to this local and almost stationary force, the Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is represented by what are known as commercial agents. These are men who are always on the move. They do not deal with localities at all, and only in a limited sense with countries. Their duties commonly involve the investigation of one or more subjects, looked at in a general or international way rather than as confined to the limits of any one nation. Here we have the entire absence of the local view, or even of the national view, for the scope of these agents is such that their inquiries are supposed to include the whole world, so far as it relates to the development of the subjects they have in hand.

It will doubtless be evident to you that between these two functions, the general one and the particular one, there is a third function which remains unfilled, and it is concerning that I desire to speak now. Perhaps the best means of describing the commercial gap is to suggest how it seems possible to fill it.

In our leading emissaries are officers of the Army and Navy, called military and naval attaches. They are accredited by the Department of State to the respective nations, and their purpose is the study of the conditions in other nations within the lines of their professions. Would it not be possible to add what we may call a commercial attaché in, say, six or seven of our embassies? Let us suppose that this commercial attaché was a well-equipped man of business, who had no duties save that of studying carefully industrial and commercial subjects in the country to which he

was accredited. He would be free from the local and office duties of the consul. He would not be limited to any locality. His scope would be as wide as that of the nation in which he resided. He would have nothing to do with diplomatic affairs. His service would be continuously and only that of studying carefully the commercial development and progress of the people among whom he lived. He could be an efficient factor in making clear to them American industrial and commercial interests, and in likewise making plain to us the similar interests in his foreign field. Such a man would have to be one of business experience. He should speak the language of the country to which he goes, or a language which is widely current there, as, for example, the French or German languages in Russia. It would take some months, perhaps a year, for him to become sufficiently familiar with his great subject to make his reports of serious value, but after that time such a man, doing nothing else, devoting himself to his theme with the privilege—indeed, the duty—of traveling within the nation to which he was sent living in the very middle of his subject, so to speak, should be able to throw a flood of light not only upon the commerce and industries of that particular people, but upon those of the other nations to which that people were selling and shipping. For example, what clearer way could there be to learn of certain phases of South American commerce than to know thoroughly well how the great nations of Europe were dealing with that commerce? If I grasp at all clearly the possible functions of the supposed officer whose duties I am discussing, he would be able to coordinate the work that the consuls now do, and make a unified whole out of what is now necessarily a group of unrelated parts. Such an officer would be in touch with the various consuls in the ports of the nation where he lived—not as replacing them, but as supporting and correlating them. In like manner the work of the commercial agents would be supplemented and unified by such an organization, and the result would seem to be probable that we should get no longer monographs on special themes, and reports from diverse localities, but while these continue we should also get the mature and well digested results of a continued study which would take all these into account.

I have not been able, further than I have said, to work out the details of this suggestion, for mere lack of time. My thought in a general way has been that these officers, if they should ever come to exist, would be accredited by the Department of State to the respective countries and be under the control of the Department of Commerce, precisely as are the military and naval attaches in respect to the Departments they represent. It is possible that

further thought may either modify the ideas, in whole or part, or require their radical change. I am now simply thinking out loud, as it were, with a view to getting as a final result that which shall bring a closer and more friendly tie between the great commercial and industrial nations of the world, and make their union in these great spheres more sympathetic and effective.

Passing from this to another duty which I hope the Department of Commerce may undertake, let me suggest a new subject of inquiry for the Bureau of Corporations. The air has been full for years past of discussion of the trusts. We have looked at them from the point of view of their political, financial and social results. But there is one phase, and to my thinking one of the chief phases, of this study which has been almost omitted. It is alleged upon the one hand that the trusts are necessary for our industrial efficiency. There has been discussion altogether too brief, on the other hand, as to whether the trusts are as a matter of fact industrially efficient or not. A good many years ago the late Edward M. Shepard said to me that he believed the trust form of organization carried within itself the seeds of its own decay, that its economics were more apparent than real, and that the serious difficulty of obtaining the men who could manage efficiently, with firm grasp and thorough control, these great organizations would itself result in ultimate segregation. Mr. Shepard was a man who knew his subject well, and whose views were ordinarily based upon careful thought. The point I now bring before you is this: That we do not know, from any mature and exact study, whether the so-called trust form of organization is industrially efficient or whether it is not. We are dealing with it in a sense as a national menace, whereas the fact may be that it means chiefly itself and the people that are interested in its securities. Whether this is true or not, I do not pretend to say. It does seem to be sufficiently important to warrant a thorough study of the matter. I venture to hope that the Bureau of Corporations may be able to make from the industrial and production side, from the basis of mere manufacturing efficiency, a thorough study of this great subject, in order that we may learn what the real facts are and what conclusions are properly to be drawn from them. Certain economies are obvious in the formation of a trust. Are or are not these economies superficial, in the sense that that same formation of a trust brings into action certain less visible but more potent elements that take away from economy? Is it or is it not true that the major motive in the forming of the trust is the profits of the promoters that or-

(Continued on Page 37.)

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Hand Threading Shuttles

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The DAVID BROWN CO.

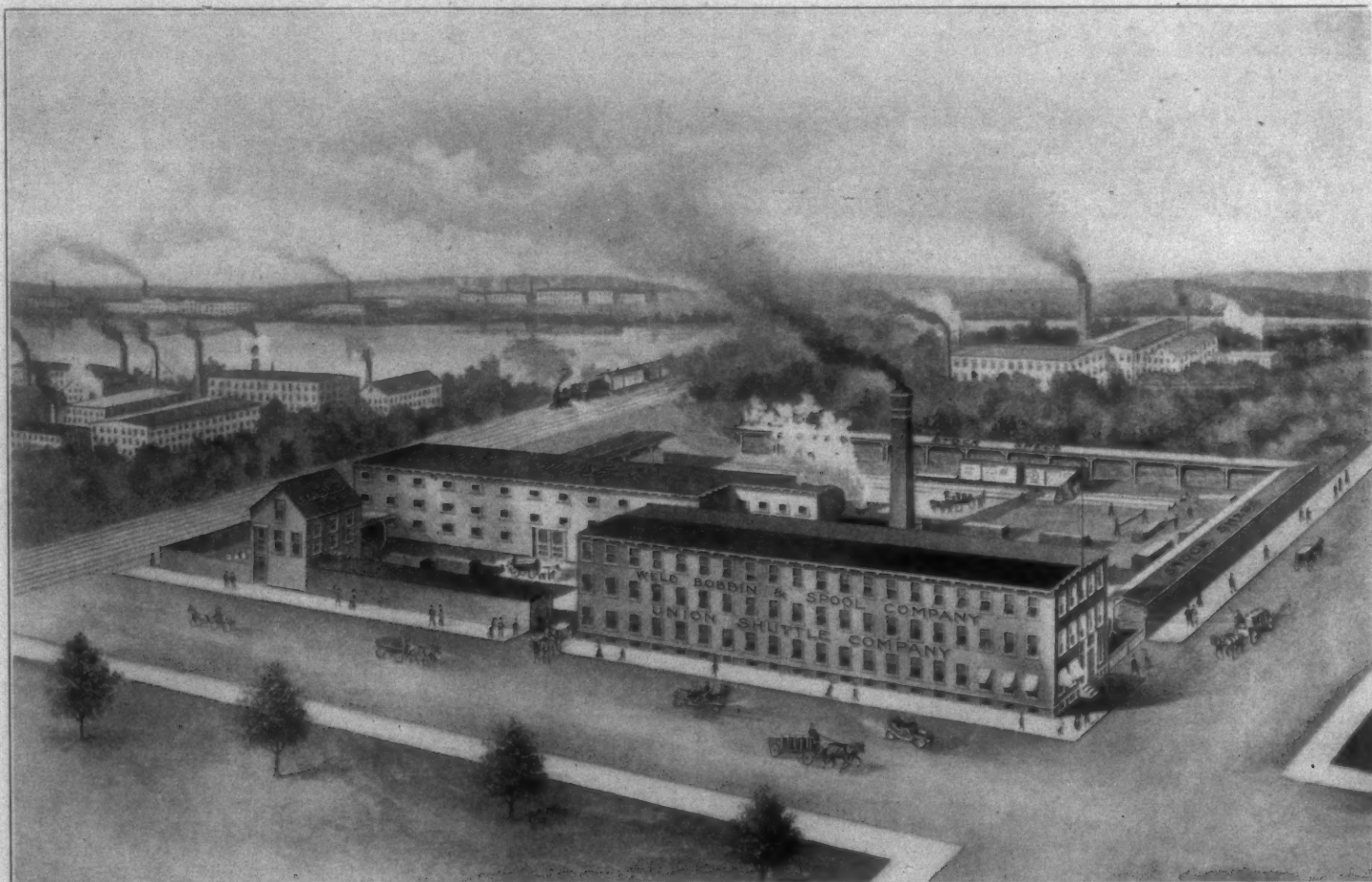
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Fig. 2. Self Threading and Corrugated Cop Shuttles a Specialty.



Fig. 4. Fitted with Porcelain Eye, for Woolen and Worsted Weaving.

The David Brown Co.

Successor to

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Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

For Cotton and Woolen

Mills

Handling Egyptian Cotton

— Alfred Reinhart before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

It has been a pleasure to me to have received an invitation from my old and valued business friend, Mr. C. B. Bryant, your secretary, to address this annual convention of your large and important Association.

As you know, I am in the cotton business in Alexandria, but I am not altogether a stranger in your hospitable country. In fact, it was down South, nearly twenty years ago, where I had my first experience in cotton, and since then I have frequently visited the States, where I count a large number of personal and business friends, and it is always with gratification that I avail myself of any opportunity to come over here and look up my old acquaintances.

You will allow me to say a few introductory words in regard to the history of the cotton culture in Egypt. Recent discoveries and investigations confirm that cotton growing and manufacture was known to the ancient Egyptians several thousand years ago. However, the credit of realizing the possibilities of cotton cultivation in Egypt on a large scale is due to Mr. Jumel, a French-Swiss, who had previously been in America and apparently knew nothing of the cotton plant and fibre, and its commercial value. In the year 1819 or 1820 whilst walking in the neighborhood of Cairo, he noticed a fine cotton tree in the garden of a certain Mako or Maho Bey el Orflay, at Boulay, a suburb of Cairo. He examined the plant, and was impressed by the long and silky staple of the few open bolls. On making inquiries about the origin of this tree, he was unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation, but it is supposed to have been a particularly well developed specimen of an ornamental plant which was growing at that time in a good many of the gardens around Cairo. After this, Jumel succeeded in interesting Mohammed Aly, the Turkish ruler of Egypt, in the question, and induced him to make trials with the seed gathered from the plant.

The experiment was crowned with success, and during the next two or three years, planting was extended and assumed fairly large proportions during the period up to 1860 when, according to statistics available, about 500,000 cantars were produced. The curtailed production of cotton in America during the Civil War caused a tremendous rise in prices of the raw material, and this gave every inducement to further increase in the acreage in cotton in our country with the result that in 1865 the total production of Egypt rose to about 2,000,000 cantars.

After the termination of the Civil War the crop harvested varied from one and one-quarter to three million cantars. A strong stimulus was given to the further extension of cotton growing two or three years after the occupation of Egypt by the British in 1882, when foreign cap-

ital commenced to be attracted, and the cultivation steadily increased, in proportion to the improvement and completion of the irrigation system, perfected by British engineers, who had in most cases acquired experience in East India.

To give you an idea of the importance cotton growing has assumed in Egypt, I may say that of the somewhat over 5,434,000 acres at present under cultivation, of which 3,211,000 acres in Lower and about 2,223,000 acres in Upper Egypt, very nearly one-third is planted in cotton, and the crop harvested during the last few years had a value of close on to \$200,000,000.

The process of land preparation, sowing, chopping, weeding and so on, is done in much the same way as in other cotton growing countries. In some instances, however, our native farmer, or fellah, as he is usually called, is somewhat behind modern times in regard to the utensils he uses for tilling the soil. Up to the present, artificial manure is relatively little used, and the fellah so far has fallen back on farm manure and Nile salt to restore his fields to condition.

As we have no rain during the summer, watering is done entirely by irrigation, in rotation of two or three weeks, if the water supply is plentiful. This reliance on artificial watering constitutes really the essential difference in cotton culture between America and Egypt.

Our method of buying and handling of cotton in the interior is quite different from yours. In the first instance the planter almost invariably sells his crop in seed. The unit of weight for seed cotton is the "big cantar" of 315 rottolis or about 312 pounds, distinctive from the small cantar for lint of 100 rottolis or about 99 pounds.

All cotton is bought or sold on net weights, an allowance being made in the accounts for the actual tare. For seed cotton sacks the usual allowance is from 5 to 6 pounds, and for hydraulically pressed bales, or village bales, from 14 to 19 pounds, according to the weight of the bale.

Payment is made against all purchases of seed cotton in British gold sovereigns. Our farmers only reluctantly accept checks and ever have their suspicions of bank notes since some forgeries have come to light.

You will, perhaps, also be interested to learn something of the cost of planting per feddan, which is the Egyptian equivalent for an acre, being only a trifle larger.

Land values vary according to the situation of the district, and the very best agricultural land sells at \$1,000 per acre.

If a man's property is worked by hired labor, it costs him \$15 to \$20 to work one feddan, or acre, provided that conditions for watering which is done either by aid of irrigation or artesian wells, are favorable. Artesian wells have only been introduced during the last ten

years and are rapidly increasing in number. In the case of lands situated far away from large canals where steam or cattle driven pumps are used for watering, the cost of raising cotton frequently amounts to \$25 to \$30 per feddan. Plowing, hoeing, and weeding absorbs about \$5; picking, between \$3 to 4, and irrigation from 5 to \$13. Taxes are assessed according to the value of land, and vary from \$2 to \$9 per feddan. Usually cotton is planted on a plot of land in rotations of three years. When prices are very high, a number of farmers grow it even every second year, but this is detrimental both to the land and to the quality of the product. In addition, there is, of course, the price of seed, which comes to about \$2 per feddan, and somewhere about 90 pound of seed is required for one feddan.

If insects, such as worms in June and July, or boll worms in September make their appearance, such pests necessitate supplementary outlay from \$4 to sometimes as much as \$20 in order to save the crop from partial destruction.

The fellah, that is to say the native farmer, who works his own field with the help of his family, has practically no expense besides seed, the cost of irrigation and taxes.

The yield of lint per feddan depends, of course, on the quality of the soil, position, and also on the conditions of watering. We have land which gives nine cantars, others one and one-half cantars. The average during the last few years for the whole country has been between about four and one-fourth to four and one-half.

On a rough estimate, the fellah has been able to sell his crop during the last few years at about \$20 per seed cotton cantar, that is to say, basing myself on an average yield of only four cantars, he realized \$80 per feddan, which under the most favorable conditions costs him \$40 to grow. From this you will readily understand that our fellah is always wanting to plant cotton. It is also quite common for a fellah to hire land exclusively for cotton cultivation, and only for the period necessary to make the crop.

In Upper Egypt, picking begins toward the end of August, and in Lower Egypt about the middle of September. Since the establishment of an agricultural department by the Government, its efforts have made themselves beneficially felt. The experts attached to the new department have been very active in enlightening and instructing the native planters as to the best methods and means of growing cotton, of which a chief feature is "early sowing" in order to obtain early maturity of the crop. The most formidable enemy of cotton in our country is the boll worm, which appears during the month of September and attacks bolls not fully developed. In order to insure a full crop, the

Government insists on early planting to have the bulk of the crop, that is the first and second picking, ready for gathering by the time when the boll worm usually commences to spread.

Two years ago the Government began to issue monthly reports on the condition of the crop, which in time will become very useful. The system adopted by the Egyptian Government for expressing the condition, is that in use by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

Picking is done mostly by children, under the supervision of a grown-up person. Schools, if there are any, close down during this period in order to give the children an opportunity of earning from 10 to 15 cents a day. The work starts in the morning when the sun is up and when the heavy dew, consequent upon irrigation, has disappeared, in order to prevent dry leaf sticking to the damp cotton. The amount of cotton picked during a day's work by a child is about 25 pounds seed cotton. As soon as a sufficient quantity is picked, it is filled in sacks, each one containing roughly 400 pounds.

In case the grower has not sold his cotton, he keeps it on the field or in the village until some buyer comes along and offers him a convenient price. Some large land owners and cultivators in Lower Egypt store the cotton in seed in their own barns until they obtain their price and the buyer comes to take delivery.

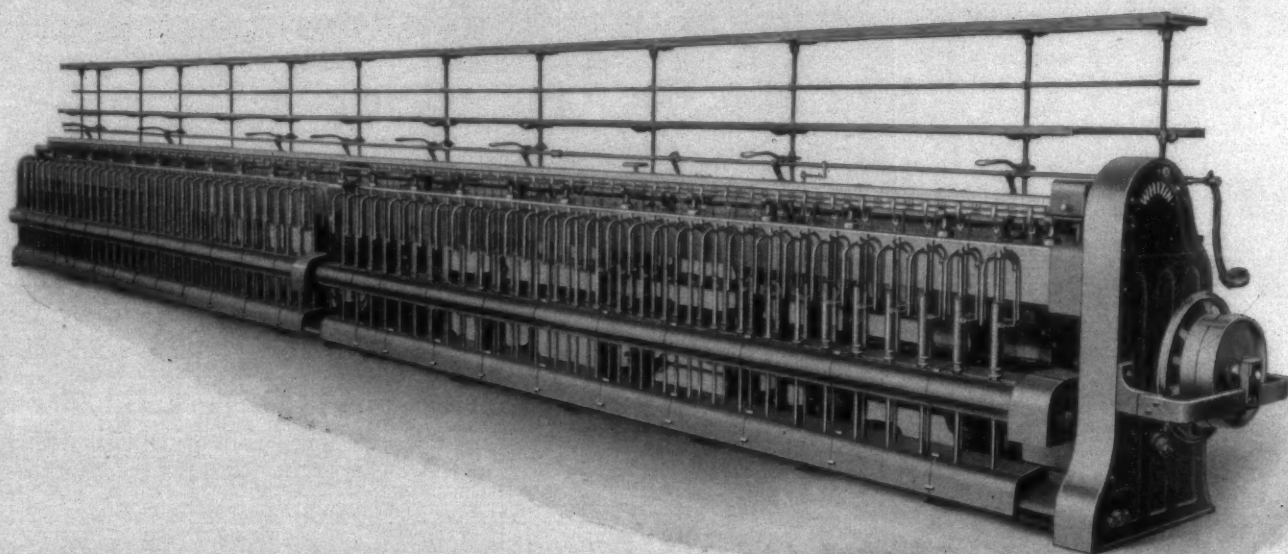
It also happens that picked cotton is left spread out over night on the field in order to increase its weight through the heavy night dews which are so frequent in Egypt.

From the villages the cotton is transported either by the Government railways, or by the narrow gauge agricultural lines, as well as by barges on the canal, or on the back of camels. A camel carries two sacks of about 450 pounds each. It is quite a common occurrence for seed cotton to be transported over the country for forty miles until it reaches the ginning factory where the buyer wants to have it ginned, as there is no law in this country to oblige the grower to gin at any special factory. There is, however, a restriction in regard to Upper Egyptian cotton, which, in order to prevent mixing of seed with the qualities grown in the Delta, must be ginned in Upper Egypt.

The sacks filled with seed cotton on arrival at the gin are stored in the yard of the factory, and during the busy season from 20 to 60,000 cantars (interior cantar about 312 pounds) of unginned cotton are stored in this way awaiting their turn. Some of it may be lying for two or three months until it can be ginned. This is rather a drawback, as the staple and appearance of Egyptian cotton suffers to some extent when kept in seed for

(Continued on Page 24)

THE
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Whitinsville, Mass.
BUILDERS OF
COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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CARDS

COMBERS

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SPINNING FRAMES

SPOOLERS

REELS

LOOMS

LONG CHAIN QUILLERS

Southern Agent: STUART W. CRAMER, Charlotte, N. C.

Accurate Testing in the Cotton Industry

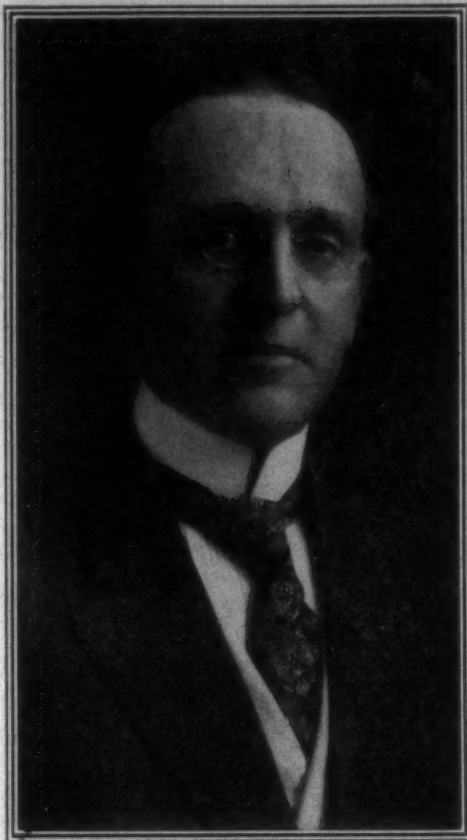
D. E. Douty before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

The statement of value in terms of money, produces in most of us a clearer conception and more re-under conditions which would tend system of units. Money units are the very first units of measurement of value taught us in our childhood and by their constant use we become most adept in judging the advantage to ourselves of a transaction or a policy.

In considering the cost of a material to be purchased or used by the pound we are apt to consider the price per pound, and take decision between a number of offers for furnishing the materials primarily upon the quoted rate, leaving as secondary considerations such questions as quality, methods of packing, amount of waste, state of the material as deliveries, etc.

The purchaser insists upon the invoice being computed accurately and the amount extended to the nearest cent and will often argue for discounts of fractions of a percent. At the same time the consignment may have been received under conditions which would tend to increase the unit rate 5, 10, or 15 per cent.

In the brief space allotted to me I wish to call to the attention of the Association some of the ways in which secondary elements in the handling of your fundamental material, cotton, affects the costs and introduces variations into the quality of your products.



D. E. Douty, New York.

Every contract or bargain for a market transaction contains specifications denning the qualities of the material which is the object of the transactions.

Sometimes these specifications are very meager, as for example the matching of a sample, the reproduction of a trade grade, or a collection of general terms depending for their interpretation upon the judgment and skill of the parties to the contract.

Some of the large associations, representing great manufacturing and engineering interests have devoted much time to the preparation and issue for the assistance of their members and the public, of standard specifications. The American Society for Testing Materials has as its fundamental purpose the preparation of Standard Specifications and the development of methods of testing, the accurate measurement quality; of the great engineering materials like iron, steel, cement, brick, timber, etc.

The textile industry, one of the largest of our country, coming directly in touch with every man, woman and child has lagged far behind most of the other industries in the standardization and enforcement of contracts and specifications.

In the cotton industry there are definite qualities which can be made the basis of standard specifications

(Continued on Page 26)

Deg.
Fahr.

110
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 grains
per
cu.ft.

Fig. 1

“Ideal” Automatic Loom

Our looms are making almost every variety of cotton goods, also many woolen and worsted fabrics hitherto considered outside the sphere of automatic weaving.

Users of these looms are saving thousands of dollars each year, and are producing a quality of goods which cannot be surpassed.

Our new 1913 catalog is now ready and will be sent upon request.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Readville, Mass.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 10

Stuart W. Cramer.

The election of Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C., as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will meet with the general approval of the textile industry.

Few men have come to that office as well qualified to fill its duties and it is a just appreciation of the enormous amount of work that he has performed as a member of the Tariff Committee of the Association. Mr. Cramer is president of the Mayes Mfg. Co., Maysworth, N. C. and Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Place of Next Meeting.

While it was undoubtedly wise for special reasons to hold this meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Washington, D. C., we wish to make an early protest against holding the next meeting out of the cotton manufacturing territory.

Only one meeting in the last nine years has been held in cotton manufacturing territory and many mill men have not been able to attend the meetings because of the necessary time and expense.

The next meeting should be held at Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta or Augusta, so that all of the mill men can have the opportunity of attending.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Washington, D. C., this week was undoubtedly one of the most important ever held, for the textile industry is at this time vitally interested in the proposed downward revision of the tariff and the fight for legitimate protection on textiles has been left almost entirely to this association.

The tariff committee has been untiring in its work and has compiled and distributed six very complete and comprehensive bulletins relative to the necessary protection for cotton yarns and goods.

The position taken by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association undoubtedly has had more influence upon Congress than that of any other organization and if unreasonable reduction is prevented the association will be entitled to the credit.

Those who remember the origin of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, the father of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, can scarcely realize its growth

from such a small beginning to its present position of strength and influence.

In April, 1897, four men, R. S. Reinhardt, A. P. Rhyne, Geo. B. Hiss and P. M. Brown met in a back room of the Central Hotel at Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of forming a small organization of coarse yarn spinners.

From that little meeting the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association was developed but being the first of its kind, there was little encouragement offered it from the mill people of the South, or the commission men of the North, but in spite of all discouragements it gradually grew and today it is composed of the strongest and most successful men in the industry.

The chief credit for placing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in the front rank of the great industrial associations of the country is due first to Geo. B. Hiss, who labored for many years a secretary and treasurer and then to C. B. Bryant, who since then has filled the position with so much ability.

The first president of the Association was J. T. Anthony, of Charlotte, who has since then retired from cotton manufacturing and his successors have been D. A. Tompkins, Dr. J. H. McAden, Geo. B. Hiss, R. S. Reinhardt, W. C. Heath, R. M. Miller, Jr., Arthur H. Lowe, S. B. Tanner, Thomas H. Rennie, Lewis W. Parker, D. Y. Cooper, Ellison A. Smyth and W. A. Erwin.

The meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association now brings together in annual session the leading men of the cotton manufacturing industry and aside from the papers that are read and the resolutions that are passed, there is great benefit in the personal exchange of ideas when these men meet.

The leaders of the textile machinery and supply industry are also present at these meetings and absorb many valuable ideas from the men who are using their products and it affords an opportunity for the cotton manufacturers to become informed relative to new machines and the latest improvements.

Very little actual business in machinery purchases or the sale of cotton goods is transacted at the meetings but the acquaintances made indirectly result in much business for the future.

Any cotton manufacturer can well afford the time and expense of attending an annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Meeting of Mississippi Textile Manufacturers' Association.

Textile manufacturers throughout Mississippi took a deep interest in the annual meeting of the Mississippi Textile Manufacturers' Association, which met at Meridian, Miss., April 1st.

The officers of the association are as follows: T. L. Wainwright, of Stonewall, president; L. L. Lampton of Magnolia, vice president; J. H. Ledyard, of Tupelo, secretary and treasurer.

The members discussed textile conditions in the State, together with other important matters that came before the organization for consideration.

President Wainwright, of the association, is a member of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and expected to attend the annual meeting of that body in Washington.

Textile Exhibitors Association Sends Reply to Southern Textile Association.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association held at Greenville, S. C., an invitation was extended to the Textile Exhibitors' Association to hold an exhibit in the South and the following is the reply which has just been received:

"The Board of Directors of the Textile Exhibitors Association, Inc., recently held a very important meeting, at which the cordial invitation from the Southern Textile Association and the Greenville (S. C.) Board of Trade, to hold an exhibition in that city this fall was carefully considered. While the final action of the Board was not in favor of holding the exhibition, yet the Board was unanimous in appreciation of the most courteous invitation. The reason for this action was due to the short time which would be allowed for preparation, and also due to the fact that action had already been taken to hold a large exhibition in Boston, in April, 1914. It is the intention of the Association to incorporate the cotton, woolen, hosiery, and knit goods trade in the coming exhibition, and for this purpose the entire Mechanics Building will be used.

"Invitations to the various associations of manufacturers will be issued, inviting them to hold meetings during the exhibition. With this end in view a hall will be set aside and ample facilities will be accorded them for business meetings."

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

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DRAWING,****COTTON
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

J. W. Neese has resigned as overseer of weaving at the German American Mill, Draper, N. C.

W. M. Sherard, superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills, was in Charlotte last week.

Cicero Smith has accepted a position in the Trion (Ga.) Company store.

W. L. Erwin has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

S. A. Mehaffey has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

F. A. Bridges has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

A. B. Davis has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

W. Y. Harrison has resigned as superintendent of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

W. Z. McCue has accepted the position of superintendent of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Geo. M. Powell, of Selma, Ala., is now overseer of cloth room at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

D. N. Gosnell, of Clinton, S. C., is now second hand in weaving at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

Boyce Bridges has been promoted to second hand in weaving at Cliffside (N. C.) Mills.

N. H. McGuire, overseer of weaving at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., has taken charge of the cloth room also.

J. E. Carter has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

John Ferguson is now overseer of winding at the Chornicle Mills, Belmont, N. C.

H. E. Harden has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Newnan (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. E. Hand has returned to his former position as second hand at the Griffin (Ga.) Mill No. 2.

F. J. Johnson, of Camden, S. C., is now night overseer of carding at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

H. E. Marks, of Huntersville, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

J. R. Goodman has accepted the position of overseer of finishing at the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

B. D. Abernathy night overseer of carding and spinning at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

D. E. Trask, who has been overhauling at the A. & G. Mill, Quitman, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Utica (N. Y.) Knitting Co.

E. N. Tart, of Kinston, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lumberton (N. C.) Mills.

C. S. Hudson, formerly of High Point, N. C., is now overseer of opening rooms at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

R. L. Hindman, of the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

Pomp Hanck has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. L. Kerley will be overseer of carding at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., after May 1st.

Chas. Lockman will be overseer of spinning at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., after May 1st.

J. M. Vinson has resigned as loom fixer at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to take a similar position at the Eureka Mill, of that place.

Geo. G. Boone will be overseer of weaving when the new management takes the Osage Mills, of Bessemer City, N. C., on May 1st.

A. J. Allgood, formerly superintendent of the Henderson (N. C.) Mills, now has a similar position at the Marlboro Mill No. 3, McColl, S. C.

R. L. Coley has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C., and moved to Newton, N. C.

A. H. Taylor, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Edwards Mill, Crawford, Ga.

J. C. Foster, formerly overseer of carding at the Hamilton Carhart Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Hartsville (S. C.) Mill.

Harold C. Dwelle has resigned his position in the office of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become secretary of the new Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.

Brandy Doby has resigned as second hand at the Cannon Mill, Concord, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of spinning at the Brander Mill, of the same place.

O. P. Bridges has been promoted to head loom fixer at Mill No. 3, Lindale, Ga.

E. D. Bullard has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, and gone into the mercantile business at Bessemer City, N. C.

J. T. McGregor, superintendent of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., has at the request of the town council become supervisor of the light and power plant of that town.

H. C. Moore has resigned as superintendent of the Tuckasegee Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., and accepted position of night overseer of spinning at Rutherfordton, N. C.

Chas. E. Hobson, recently overseer of spinning at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Bibb Mill, Columbus, Ga.

L. T. Baker, of Pine Creek Mill, Camden, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Bud Howell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Brander Mill, Concord, N. C., and is now farming. His help presented him with a handsome watch chain and Junior Order Emblem.

Wylie Mills.**Chester, S. C.**

R. S. ScarboroughSupt.
T. L. DrakeCarder
J. R. TurnerSpinner
L. O. BuntonWeaver
Geo. M. PowellCloth Room
— LewisOutside Overseer
M. J. MitchellMaster Mechanic

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing****Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.****12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.****127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga**

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Phenix Mill in East Kings Mountain will at an early date add a weave department to their mill.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Dixie Mills have closed contract with the Columbus Power Co., for electric power.

Selma, Ala.—The Ames Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of cotton cloth, are installing new machinery 32 carloads of which have already been received.

Austin, Texas.—The Senate killed the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution which sought to exempt cotton mills from taxation for a period of 15 years.

Anderson, S. C.—H. W. Kirby, of St. Louis, Mo., a nephew of J. P. Gossett, president of the Brogan Mills was in Anderson last week and is considering plans for the purchase of the Cox Mill.

Wake Forest, N. C.—The plant of the Watkins Hosiery Co. is operating in full, and is turning out 500 dozen pairs of hose a week, unfinished for delivery to Philadelphia parties. Fifteen knitting machines, three ribbers and three loopers are used. Other machines are to be added.

China Grove, N. C.—The new mill, recently reported as to be built at this place by the Lillian Knitting Mills, of Albemarle, will be 50x125 of brick construction, with attached boiler room. The plant will have 400 knitting machines, driven by electric power.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The machinery is now being installed in the new mill No. 2 of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co. A large force of machinists are at work getting the looms and cards in place and it is expected that the plant will be in operation in the very near future.

Anderson, S. C.—There was no sale of the Cox Mill Tuesday. The receiver, Mr. J. R. Vandiver had advertised that it would be put up for the highest bidder, with the upset price at \$200,000. There was quite a crowd collected around the court house, but nothing was accomplished. There had been a number of mill men from other cities here in the last thirty days looking at the property and it was confidently expected that some of them would be here to bid, but they did not put in an appearance.

J. R. Vandiver, the receiver, states that he has no announcement to make as to the future of the mill. There was some talk after the sale had been declared postponed indefinitely of trying to organize a local company to take the mill in hand.

Burlington, N. C.—A new hosiery mill will be launched with L. C. Christman and Chas. Boland as proprietors. The mill will begin operation about the first of May, and will be located in the Chrisman building on Spring street. Sixty up-to-date machines will be installed. The production will be chiefly the fine grades of ladies hose.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Littman Mills, recently noted as incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 have remodeled the building of their plant. One structure is 50x64 feet and another is 80x30 feet, one-story. The cost of the improvements is \$10,000. Steam power has been installed. The company will at present operate 20 looms, and increase later to 48. They will manufacture cotton novelties.

Barnesville, Ga.—The Collier Manufacturing Co., formerly the Oxford Knitting Co., manufacturing women's high grade underwear, announces plans to increase the capacity of its plant, by the erection of a brick building, 50 by 150 feet, two stories high, and additional bleaching, knitting and finishing machinery will be installed.

The change of name of this company has involved no change in officers. These are: J. C. Collier, president; D. C. Collier, secretary and treasurer, and R. C. Collier, superintendent. Cliff & Goodrich are selling agents.

Charlotte, N. C.—Plans are practically completed for the reorganization of the Thayer Mfg. Co. under the name of the Thrift Mfg. Co. with a capital stock of \$600,000. E. A. Smith, president of the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., of Rhodhiss, N. C., will be president and associated with him will be Geo. B. Hiss and Robt. Lassiter, of Charlotte. C. B. Skipper will be superintendent. Automatic looms will be installed and the equipment will be changed so as to spin from 40's to 50's yarns which will be woven into fancies. The buildings have already been completed and machinery will be installed at an early date.

Anniston, Ala.—Conservative estimates place the damage at the Anniston Knitting Mill Co., at \$5,000 as a result of the inundation of Snow creek following a severe wind and rain storm. According to a report it will be necessary to keep the plant closed down for several days, thereby rendering several score of operatives temporarily idle.

Water stood in the operating room of the mill to the extent of 15 inches. Hundreds of paper boxes floated around on the surface or otherwise completely ruined. Partially finished hose were soaked many hundred pounds of high priced yarn were wet and other goods ready for shipment were damaged.

Webster, W. Va.—There is a plan on foot to rebuild the plant of the Webster Woolen Mills Co., which was recently destroyed by fire, as noted and if sufficient capital is subscribed there will be a modern, large and well equipped \$75,000 plant arise from the ruins of the old. It is the desire of the present stockholders to triple the original capital, making the corporation a \$75,000 concern. The water here is admirably adapted to the manufacture of woolen goods on account of its peculiar chemical properties. The citizens of Webster have subscribed \$5,000 of the stock and it is expected much will be subscribed at Grafton.

Long Branch, Cal.—Plans for a cotton and textile mill on a 75-acre tract, between Long Beach and Los Angeles, have been unfolded to the Chamber of Commerce by Ben. F. McLough, of Los Angeles. The mill will cost \$500,000, will be equipped with 10,000 spindles, and at the outset 400 men will be employed. Its annual output will be 2,600,000 pounds of finished goods.

The concern planning to erect this mill is the Los Angeles Cotton Mills Co., incorporated for \$750,000. The directorate of the organization will comprise many prominent men of Southern California.

The directors of the chamber individually indorsed the project.

Anderson, S. C.—Notice has been given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Gluck Mills will be held at the office of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in the City of Anderson, S. C., on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1913, for the transaction of any business relating to the corporation.

Notice is also given that at said meeting the following resolutions will be offered for consideration, to-wit:

Resolved that section 45 of the by-laws of this corporation be stricken out and that the following be adopted and inserted in lieu thereof, to-wit:

"Sec. 15. The treasurer and the assistant treasurer shall have the general management of the business of the corporation and may be required to give bond to the company for the faithful performance of their duties in such sums and with such securities as may be satisfactory to the board of directors. They, or either of them, are authorized to borrow money and to issue notes of the company therefor, such notes to be countersigned and approved by a member of the board of directors. They, or either of them, are also further authorized to contract debts and incur liabilities on behalf of the company, and shall sign all checks and have the custody of all money and cause to be kept correct books and accounts of all the financial transactions of the corporation."

Lexington, N. C.—The new Erlanger Mills have awarded the contract for the complete electrical equipment of their plant to the General Electric Co. The mill, as previously announced, will use the individual electric drive on all frames, looms, etc. The cost of the electrical equipment will be over \$60,000.

Schoolfield, Va.—What might have been a serious fire was quickly extinguished at the Dan River Mills last Monday, when a bale of cotton caught fire in a rather remarkable manner. A number of bales of cotton were being handled in the large storage house when two iron bands struck one another, producing sparks which set fire to the cotton. The fire was stopped before it could spread and the damage was slight.

Columbus, Ga.—At a special meeting of the Eagle & Phenix Cotton Mills, at the offices of the mills on Front street, with a view to determining with reference to certain improvements to be made in the source of power for the operation of the five mills, and other facilities, both the installation of electric and steam power were discussed at length and while it was not definitely determined as to which will be adopted, in addition and as an auxiliary to the present water power, it is understood that electric power will most probably be installed. The principal reason for the consideration of steam power, in view of the vast amount of electric power now developed in the vicinity of Columbus, was because the mills are at present largely equipped with steam power for supplying heat and other minor purposes.

It was definitely decided that the improvement would be made at an early date, with a view to eliminating the disadvantages of the mills having to close down occasionally on account of high water in the Chattahoochee river. The improvements will involve an expenditure of several thousands of dollars.

Of the eleven directors of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, residing in several states, the following were present and were guests at the noon hour of the local members of the board and the local management of the mills at a luncheon at the Muscogee Club:

E. T. Comer, Milhaven, Georgia; Mark W. Munroe, Quincy, Florida; John G. Ruge, Apalachicola, Florida; Gen. George P. Harrison, Opelika, Alabama; G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Georgia; W. C. Bradley, Columbus, Georgia; J. B. Holt, Savannah, Ga.; R. C. Jordan, Columbus, Ga.; E. P. Dismukes, Columbus, Ga.

Mill Band at Bennettsville.

A band has been organized at the Marlboro Mill No. 5, the following officers having been elected: G. M. Dean, president; D. R. Bullock, secretary, and J. C. Long, treasurer. Fourteen instruments, costing \$260 have been ordered and it is expected that the band will soon be in shape. W. M. H. Smith has been secured as band instructor.

Fuller Calloway Offered Position.

It is reported in Washington, D. C., that Fuller E. Calloway of La-Grange, Ga., has been selected by President Woodrow Wilson for commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is generally understood that this large cotton mill interests will prevent Mr. Calloway from accepting the honor.

Cotton Mill Machinery Calculations.

The above is the title of a new book of 167 pages which has been issued by B. Moore Parker, instructor in carding and spinning in the Textile Department of the North Carolina College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts.

Mr. Parker has compiled a book which will be a great value to those interested in machinery calculations. The opening chapter explains the elements of machinery calculations and explains the use and relation of gears. All mill machinery calculations from the lapper room through the weave room are then explained and a large number of illustrations are used. The price of Cotton Mill Machinery Calculations is \$1.50 and will be forwarded by the Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C., upon the receipt of that amount.

Georgia Cotton Manufacturers to Meet at Columbus.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, which has been for several years past held at Warm Springs, Ga., will this year be held in Columbus May 9 and 10.

This decision was reached by the executive committee of the association at a meeting in Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta. The meeting was attended by Mr. Fred G. Gordon, of Columbus, president of the association, Mr. Harry L. Williams, of Columbus, secretary and treasurer of the association and Mr. Edward W. Swift, of Columbus, president of the Columbus Textile Association.

The decision of the committee to Columbus this year for the meeting was reached after Mr. Swift, in behalf of the local textile association had extended a cordial invitation to the association to do so and had



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We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions, then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

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The Byrd Knotter
Price \$20.00

Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

personally urged it to come.

Practically all the cotton manufacturers of the state are members of the association, and the meeting in Columbus will bring a very large percentage of them.

It is understood that the officials of the Columbus Power Company here will join the local textile association members in an endeavor to make visit of the manufacturers as pleasant as possible, one of the features of the occasion contemplated being an excursion to Goat Rock, the site of the power company's new two million dollar power plant.

Meeting of National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Secretary C. J. H. Woodbury, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, issued an announcement last week for the 94th annual meeting, to be held in Huntington Hall April 24-25.

In addition to the opening address by the president, Edwin Farnham Greene, and those persons already mentioned, papers are expected on the following subjects, and copies of any papers whose manuscript is supplied by the authors in time for advance publication will be sent to members on request shortly before the meeting:

"Beam Dyeing, the Modern Method."

"Centralized Power Plants."

"Cotton Growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan."

"Cotton Mill Accounts."

"Dyeing From Different Solvents."

"Economy in Lubrication."

"Economy of Superheated Steam."

"Importance of Closer Touch Between the Executives and Operatives in Mills."

"Moisture in Cotton and Cotton Fabrics."

"Co-operation Among Manufacturers."

"Spinning Values of Different Grades of Cotton."

"Tare in Cotton."

"Tests of Yarn and Cloth."

"The New Agriculture in the South and Its Relation to the Spinning Industry."

"Wastes in Cotton Manufacture."

"Wastes of Supplies Used in Cotton Manufacture."

The committee on meeting consists of William W. Crosby, chairman; James T. Broadbent, William M. Butler, Harry W. Butterworth, Stuart W. Cramer, Albert Greene Duncan, Russell W. Eaton, Grosvenor Ely, S. Harold Greene, T. I. Hickman, Harold Lawton, William G. Nichols, William C. Plunkett, George A. Tenny, James P. Tolman and Franklin D. Williams.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA' GEORGIA

Growing and Handling Egyptian Cotton.

(Continued from Page 16)
any length of time.

Each ginning factory employs one or several classers, whose duty it is to grade the seed cotton sacks. Exporters are particularly careful when classing seed cotton, as they naturally prefer their lots as even running as possible, while some of the dealers, less well acquainted with the needs of a mill, pay comparatively little attention to this part of the classing.

There are steam presses attached to some of the ginning factories and some of the exporters press their cotton for shipment immediately after ginning, but this system is not general, as most firms prefer to have the up-country classification controlled by their Alexandria experts before finally pressing the cotton.

There are about 150 ginning factories in Egypt, situated in the larger cotton centres of Lower and Upper Egypt. On the whole, they are on a much larger plan than yours, and each factory has from 20 to 140 gins, all Platt's pattern with leather roller, the same style as those used in the Sea Island districts. Saw gins are only in use for separating from the seed the afritta, which corresponds to your linters. This style has been found to be the most suitable for long staple cotton and does not cause any ginout. The value of a fully equipped roller gin in Egypt is \$75 to \$90, according to the novelty of the pattern. The gins are usually put up in two rows in a well aired and lighted room, the power necessary to drive a gin being from three and one-half to four-horse power, including the running of accessory machinery.

The usual charge for ginning one cantar of cotton is from 30 to 40 cents. The output of a gin per hour is on an average 110 pounds of lint. The gins are generally fed by native children under the supervision of European foremen, and the wages paid for a working day of 16 hours, are from twelve and one-half to twenty-five cents. And here I might remark that children below the age of 13 are not allowed to work in ginning factories. If adults are employed, they usually get from 20 to 40 cents for the day. Of course the children do not work 16 hours right through, but arrange for shifts of three or four hours with intervals for meals. The factory runs without stopping for 16 hours.

Every ginning factory has hydraulic presses with an opening room attached, to which the cotton is conveyed from the gins on trolley rails. There the cotton is spread out and slightly sprayed in order to give it back the natural humidity which is partly lost during the ginning process on account of evaporation.

Then the cotton is put into the press boxes worked by hydraulic pressure, and the finished bale, with four to six hoops and well covered with bagging, has about the same shape as has an American plantation bale, but is much more

densely pressed and weighs from 600 to even 1,000 pounds. Very little cotton pressed in bales is kept up country, as good warehouse facilities do not exist except in Alexandria, where a good many of the warehouses are now fitted with sprinklers and drenchers. In fact, as soon as the bales are pressed, they are generally forwarded straight on to Alexandria either by rail or on Nile boats. The railway freight rates vary considerably and are not calculated by mileage, but are adjusted to the amount of competition encountered from canal and river skippers.

It would forcibly strike anyone from your country that so much of the handling of cotton is done by manual labor, and although a good deal of money would be saved by having more recourse to mechanical contrivances, the cost of hands in our country at present is still so low that there is really very little inducement to make any change. Still there are some indications that more modern labor and time-saving appliances are being put into the establishments of recent date.

A fair percentage of the crop is bought by merchants during the spring and summer months, but of course the bulk is sold during the period of picking and harvesting; the quantity of cotton which comes down to Alexandria "unsold" is hardly 50 per cent of the total annual yield, in other words, on an average, about half of the crop is bought by exporters directly up-country, while the remainder is either secured by dealers for resale on the spot market in Alexandria, or is consigned directly by planters to banks and merchants of that city.

As already pointed out the cultivator sells his cotton crop almost exclusively in seed, either to Alexandria exporters direct through the intermediary of native or foreign agents and dealers, as well as or foreign dealers, as well as through the banks established in Alexandria having interior branches. A substantial share of the crop is often disposed of as early as in January, and even earlier, that is to say quite frequently before the cotton has ever been sown, and from that time right through the summer. When a fallah sells in this way, he stipulates "on call" terms, that is to say, he calls his anticipated production at a premium above or discount below quotations at the Alexandria futures Exchange. He has the option of fixing the price until the expiration of the month of delivery on which the price is based. On conclusion of a contract of this kind, the seller further insists on a certain payment in advance, which is usually fixed at \$5 per cantar (312 pounds) of cotton seed. This system of selling and taking advances on crops not then assured although done on very large scale, is not so satisfactory from the point of view of a merchant and often gives rise to law suits and involves serious risks. In addition, this custom of selling "on call" has brought about a good deal of speculation in the basis on the part of native dealers and merchants up-

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

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SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

country. According to the Egyptian code of the mixed tribunals, a contract for the sale of any kind of crop which is not above ground, does not hold good before the law, nevertheless, this practice seems to assume larger proportions every year as the interested parties have found means to circumvent and snap their fingers at the law.

Banks do the business in another way. They advance money against more or less safe security, and against the promise to deliver a certain amount of cotton, which is ginned in the bank's name and then sent to Alexandria where it is sold on the open market for account of the planter.

It has been said, and there is no doubt something in it, that a certain class of dealers up-country are taking advantage of the ignorance or simplicity of the fellahen, especially the smaller planter, and are imposing upon him with regards to price and weights. To put a stop to this kind of practice, and to make sure that every fellah gets the full value for his cotton crop, the Egyptian Government commenced last season to establish in some of the large centres in the Interior, official cotton markets, where the weighing is done by a public weigher against payment of a small charge. On these official markets, locally called "Halakas," futures quotations as well as spot values on the Alexandria markets are regularly posted up. This innovation so far has been a fair success, and the Government intends to increase the number of these

markets considerably within the next few years. In this way it is probable that the sale of cotton in Egypt by the planter will come more in line with the custom in the cotton belt in your country.

The areable land in our country is mostly owned and worked by small holders, in fact, of the 5,458,608 feddans under cultivation in 1911 (excepting State Dobains and non-taxed lands) were owned by 1,441,250 proprietors, 1,296,501 proprietors possess on an average a little more than one acre; 76,382 about six and one-fourth acres; 36,461 about thirteen and one-half acres; 11,181 about twenty-five acres; 8,265, roughly, 40 acres and 12,393 a little below two hundred acres. During the last ten years a slow but constant decrease in the number of feddans owned by large estates is noticeable, whilst a marked increase in the number of small proprietors is apparent, which demonstrates clearly the improvement in the financial position of the small farmer, who becomes more able continuously to acquire and own land. I think it is the Government's aim to support this movement strongly, and therefore it does everything to protect the interests of the small farmer, as is clearly demonstrated in the recent legislation. I think that everyone who has occasion to spin Egyptian cotton will agree that the class, character and staple of each blade in a shipment is absolutely uniform. This satisfactory result is obtained by the exceptional care which the exporter devotes to the

classing and handling of the cotton in Alexandria prior to pressing for shipment.

As the hydraulically pressed bales come down from the interior, they are stored in the Alexandria warehouses which are owned by companies or by private individuals. These are centered round the spot market exchange, which is near the quays and about a mile distant from the heart of the city. All the export houses and banks who deal in cotton, have an office in that exchange, consisting of a fair sized buying or sale room, with a good cotton light. There are also two "cafes" indispensable in the Orient for the satisfactory transaction of business. The regulation of the cotton business in Alexandria is in the hands of the Alexandria General Produce Association, of which all the spot cotton traders are members, but the cotton exporters have a large majority on the executive committee. Trading on the spot market begins at about ten and ceases at about half past one. The sellers bring samples to the exporters at their offices and if a price is agreed upon, the exporter sends his own men to the warehouse to sample the cotton; on the second sample being brought, the exporter is free to accept or refuse the cotton at the original price, or to offer a lower price; even though the parties come to terms on the buyer's sample, the transaction is not then complete, as the buyer has the option of refusing the purchase in case he finds the quality unsatisfactory when he ex-

amines it in the warehouse on the same afternoon. The cotton is paid for in cash on the day of purchase.

A distinctive feature of cotton trading in Egypt is the prolonged bargaining which is necessary before a transaction can be completed with the native and often with the European merchants. The seller, who frequently has no definite idea of the exact value of his cotton before offering it for sale, will submit a sample to several buyers in turn and, having obtained an offer, will ask an extortionate price and then go around to other prospective buyers trying to obtain an advance on the first offer, until he is fully satisfied that he has received the best price possible. This system, which naturally entails much waste of time, will perhaps be modified and improved in the course of years, but the difficulty with which any change depending on common agreement is made in Alexandria, stamps this cosmopolitan city indelibly as a part of the "unchanging East."

Situated in the same district are the three pressing companies which warehouse the hydraulic bales, deliver them to the exporters' opening room to be selected, steam press them according to his instructions, warehouse the steam pressed bales and cart them to the quays for shipment.

I think that the work done in the opening rooms of the press by the exporter is quite peculiar to Egypt; it has become essential for the satisfactory outturn of cotton which

(Continued on Page 28)

The Richard-Hinds Tube Roll

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN SPINNING IN YEARS

1913

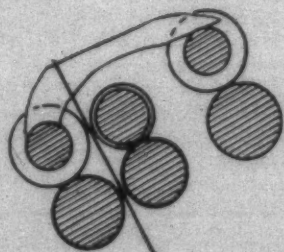
CLAIMS

1st:
Cockly Yarn Pre-
ventor

2nd:
Extra Strength of
Yarn

3rd:
Better Spinning

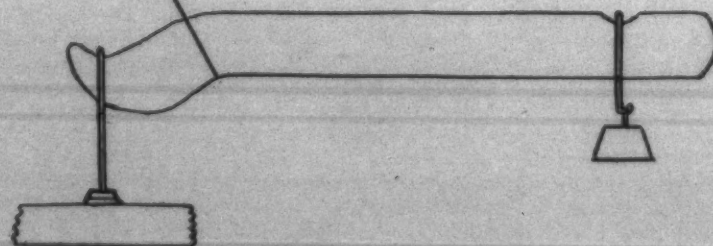
4th:
Less Waste



RICHARDS-HINDS TUBE ROLL.

SHOWING SETTING OF LEVER WEIGHTED
FRAMES RUNNING COTTON OF 1 5/8" STAPLE.
ROLLS ARE SET 1" FROM CENTER OF FRONT
ROLL TO CENTER OF MIDDLE ROLL.

IN RUNNING THESE ROLLS NO CHANGE OF
SETTINGS ARE NECESSARY IN RUNNING
COTTONS FROM 1" TO 1 5/8" STAPLE ON
LEVER WEIGHTED FRAMES.



CLAIMS

5th:
Greater Production
with Improved
Product

6th:
Reduced Cost for
Spinning

7th:
Less Change of
Settings

8th:
One-Third Saved on
Leather-Covered
Rolls

For Prices and Particulars Write to

THE METALLIC DRAWING ROLL COMPANY, INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Sole Manufacturers for the United States and Canada

The Value of Accurate Testing in The Cotton Industry.

(Continued from Page 18)

and which can be accurately determined by properly devised methods of testing.

In the raw cotton there is the grade, the staple, the moisture content, method of packing, etc.; in the yarn there is the oil, the moisture, the twist, count, tensile strength, sizing material and etc., and in the finished fabric; the yarn with its properties as above, the weave and threads per inch, the tensile strength, sizing material and color.

In the discussion of the value of accurate tests of these qualities it becomes necessary for me to limit myself and I will therefore consider the determination of moisture in raw cotton and yarn and the effect which the moisture content has upon the count and tensile strength.

It is a well known fact, called to the attention of the members of this Association several times and a matter of common knowledge with most textile men that all textile fabrics vary in the amount of moisture they contain with the amount of water vapor present suspended in the surrounding air. The presence of moisture as vapor in a given space is independent of the presence or absence of air in the same space and we should therefore not speak, as many do, of the weight of water vapor in a cubic foot of saturated air "but the" weight of a cubic foot of saturated water vapor.

Water vapor in a given space is saturated when the addition of further vapor could cause condensation into drops and the formation of dew.

The amount of saturated water vapor which can exist in a given space depends upon its temperature. Table I gives the amount in grains at each 10 degrees (?) between 20 degrees below zero to 110 degrees which exists in a cubic foot at saturation.

TABLE I.
Absolute Humidity of Cubic Foot of Saturated Water Vapor.

Temp. Deg. F.	Wt. Grs.	Temp. Deg. F.	Wt. Grs.
-20	0.166	50	4.076
-10	0.285	60	5.745
0	0.481	70	7.980
10	0.776	80	10.034
20	1.235	90	14.79
30	1.935	100	19.766
40	2.849	110	26.112

The actual amount of water vapor same thing in a graphic way and is known as the saturation curve of water vapor.

The actual amount of water vapor present at any time expressed in some units of weights or measure is called the absolute humidity.

If the actual amount is less than the amount necessary to saturate the vapor at the existing temperature, the percentage that it is of the saturation amount is called the relative humidity. For example the absolute amount of saturated water in a cubic foot at 70° F. is 7.98 grains. If we had a cubic foot of water vapor in which only 3.99 grains of water was suspended there would be only half enough water to produce saturated vapor at that temperature and we would

say that the relative humidity was 50 per cent.

If 5.98 grains, 3-4 of 7.98 of water were present in the cubic foot, the relative humidity would be 75 per cent. That is in the first case there would be present 50 per cent and in the second case 75 per cent of the amount of water necessary to saturate the water vapor at 70° F. I have gone explicitly into this matter because a clear understanding of that which is to follow requires it.

It is customary to express the moisture condition of the atmosphere in terms of **relative humidity** because it is much easier and more convenient to determine the relative humidity at any time.

The amount of moisture present

from the very excellent work of Mr. Hartshorne and given by him before the 1910 meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. (Vol. 90, Trans. Nat'l Ass'n Cotton M'frs, page 281).

Cotton Regains at Different Humidities and Temperature.

	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100	Rel.	Hum.
Deg.	3.96	4.98	6.00	7.16	8.57	10.31	12.42	22.07	35	65
Deg.	3.74	4.69	5.65	6.75	8.08	9.72	11.28	20.80	85	100
Deg.	8.60	4.52	5.45	6.51	7.78	9.36	11.28	20.03	14.69	14.15
Deg.	3.50	4.42	5.30	6.33	7.57	9.11	10.98	19.50	13.77	13.77

You will note that a relative hu-

and its moisture content at that time, allowing that there is no addition of water by actual spraying or other means, will depend upon the weather conditions.

Through the kindness of the U. S. Weather Bureau I have obtained the values for the relative humidity and temperature during each day of the year 1912 at a number of the cotton centers of the South. With these values and the cotton regain as determined and given by Mr. Hartshorne in the paper referred to above I have computed the regain which would have taken place in absolutely dry cotton during each day of the year if exposed to the atmosphere.

These values for the months August to December and the month of

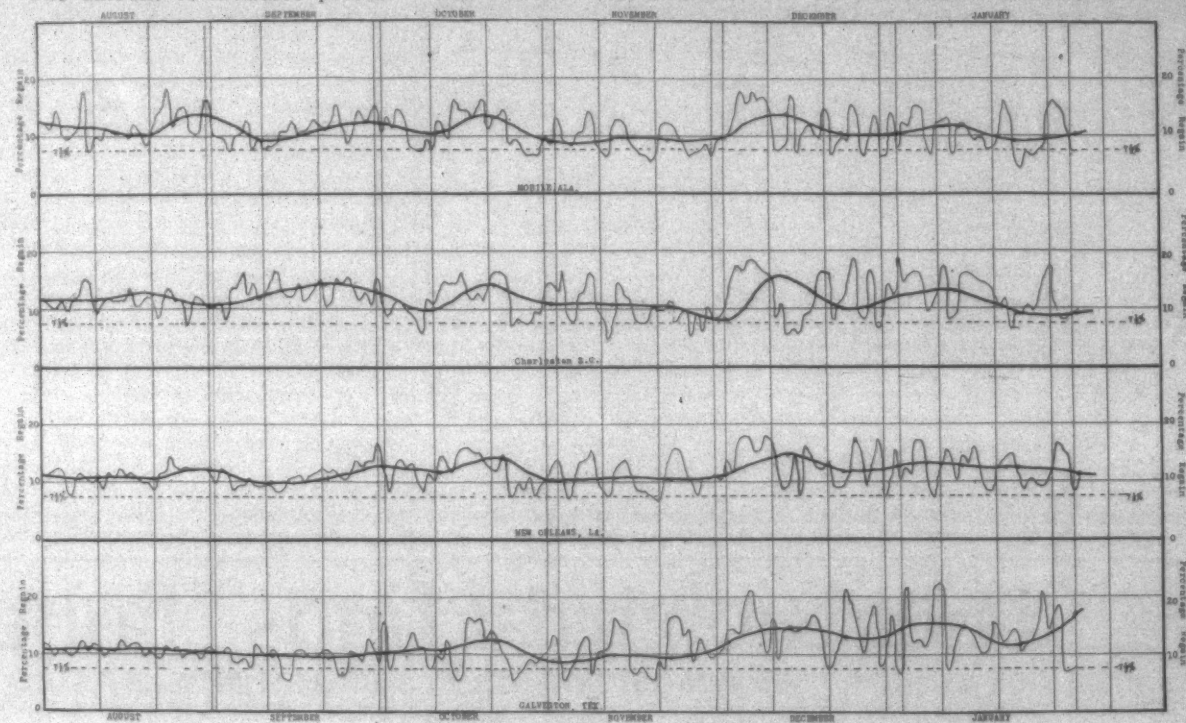


Figure 1.
Cotton regain under atmospheric conditions at GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHARLESTON, and MOBILE, during August, September, October, November, and December, 1912, and January, 1913.

in cotton fibre at any given temperature whether in the raw state or as yarn depends upon the relative humidity of the surrounding water vapor.

Raw cotton or cotton yarn may be made absolutely dry by putting it in a specially constructed oven called a conditioning oven and submitting it for some time to a current of hot air at a temperature of several degrees above the boiling temperature of water. The water contained in the cotton is vaporized and carried off by the current of hot air, only the dry fibre and non-volatile portions remains.

If cotton or cotton yarn dried in this manner is again subjected to the atmosphere containing water vapor it will absorb or regain moisture. The amount absorbed is generally expressed as the percentage it is of the dry weight and is called the **regain** of the material. That is if 100 lbs. of absolute dry yarn is submitted to an atmosphere containing water vapor and after being allowed to absorb all it will take up that humidity, weighs 115 lbs. the regain is 15 per cent.

As stated above, the amount of regain will depend on the relative humidity and the temperature.

Table II gives a few values taken

midity of 60 degrees at 65° Fahrenheit the regain is approximated 8 per cent. This humidity condition is somewhat below the yearly average condition in Europe and hence the European trade has adopted 8½ per cent as the standard regain by the fine line and the irregularity the matter careful consideration in this country are generally of the opinion that 7½ per cent regain would be a more equitable standard for America.

What value to the cotton manufacturer is a knowledge of the amount of moisture present in the cotton fibre?

How will it assist in the regulation of his business and how will it affect the quality of his product? I will attempt to answer those questions in terms of that language which is familiar to all of us: money.

If you are a purchaser of raw cotton at the present time you pay for your material on invoice weight, and the amount of moisture it contains will depend upon its condition at the time of weighing.

Let us go back to the possible condition at the time of baling. The most of the cotton throughout the South is ginned and baled during the months of August to December,

January, 1912 for Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta, and Charleston are shown graphically on Figure II. Each space horizontally represents one day and each space vertically represents 1 per cent regain.

The points have been connected sponson interest than in any other of this line shows quite clearly the rapidity of variation in the possible regain of the cotton which is ginned and baled during these months.

Taking each 10 days of the period and averaging the value we obtain the heavier smoother curve. The heavy dotted line represents the proposed standard regain of 7½ per cent.

Note in every case the small number of points that fall below this line, and the large number of points that during the months of October, November, December and January which rise above 10 per cent.

Now as a purchaser of cotton at what moisture content has the cotton which you have purchased been baled? Suppose you contract for 100,000 lbs. invoice weight of Louisiana cotton in the New Orleans district and it happened to be ginned and baled during the second week in October when the average regain would have been about 14 per cent.

or 6½ per cent in excess of the suggested regain.

The dry weight would have been 87,714.4 lbs. and the conditioned weight, using 7½ per cent regain, would have been 94,298 lbs. The invoice weight would therefore include 5,703 pounds, excess water which at 12 cents per pound would amount to \$684.23.

If you purchase yarn a similar condition is liable to occur; the only difference being that the cost per pound of excess moisture is much higher.

Suppose you contract for 100,000 of Southern single warp 20's at 22½ cts. and it is spun in a mill where the average humidity is 75 per cent at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The regain of the cotton at that condition is 10.5 per cent or 3 per cent in excess of the proposed standard. If the invoice weight is 100,000 lbs. the dry weight would be 94,498 lbs. and the conditioned weight (7½ per cent regain) would be 97,285 lbs. The excess moisture over the suggested standard regain of 7½ per cent would be 2,745 lbs. costing at 22½ cts per lb., \$610.88.

In both of the above cases the excess moisture could have been determined by tests that could have cost for the raw cotton about \$60.00 or 0.5 per cent of the total amount of money involved and for the yarn about \$80.00 or 0.3 per cent of the total money involved.

You often hear the statement that we do not need to establish in this country a standard moisture content or standard regain upon which to base our transactions in textile materials. That our climate is not as moist as England and the continental countries of Europe. This argument even if it a some time had a value must now be abandoned because of the development of artificial humidification. There are about a half dozen companies prepared to install in any mill humidifying equipment which they guarantee will keep the shed in a uniform moisture condition throughout the year and some of these companies have actually mill records which substantiate their claim to a surprising degree. It is now possible to establish in the mountains of the Carolinas, on available water power, a cotton mill and produce therein, according to choice, the climate of New Bedford, Mass., or Manchester, Bolton or Lancashire, England. These systems even have the advantage over the natural humidity in that they keep conditions uniform.

Cotton gins better, spins better, weaves better and sells better when it is moist. The chances are that with the rapid increase in the installation of artificial humidifying apparatus the purchasers of cotton material will purchase an increasing amount of moisture unless they take some steps to agree upon a standard amount, and then test their materials.

The humidity affects any test which involves the weight.

The tests which have been made at the Bureau of Standards, show very definite effects of the difference of humidity upon the yarn count, tensile strength and elasticity.

As the relative humidity changes from 45 to 85 per cent at ordinary room temperature 65-70 degrees Fahrenheit the yarn count decreases about 55 per cent.

The results of 1150 tests at the Bureau of Standards ranging from 13s to 100s show that between the range of humidity from 45 to 85 per cent at 70 F. the tensile strength increased 11.18 per cent.

Attention is called to this variation in order to bring out the importance of obtaining values for these properties under constant conditions.

Yarn manufactured, bought or sold on specifications prescribing value for count and strength should be tested at a specified standard condition. The mill purchasing 20s for a certain purpose is entitled to receive the size within the limits of uniformity obtainable in the spinning. The spinner selling the yarn is entitled to have it tested in such a manner as to include only the variation due to the lack of uniformity in the spinning.

The designer computing the count of his yarn in order to produce a certain effect may fail because of the improper count and the controversies arising might in many cases be avoided if the count was specified and tested on conditioned weight. Improper count also changes the basis of cost calculations and in the manufacture of fabrics under contract may mean the difference between a profit and a loss.

The accurate testing of every property that determines the quality of a product, enabling more accurate control, will yield return in profit that will far exceed the small cost involved. It is of course impossible for every manufacturer to establish at his plant a laboratory and maintain scientific assistants to make the tests.

It is however possible for an organization like the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association to originate a plan by which such facilities may be available to the members of the Association at a reasonable charge based on the cost. The cotton manufacturers in the Manchester district in England, established several years ago the Manchester Testing House and Laboratory and it has accomplished so much for the cotton manufacturers that it has had a splendid growth and is being rapidly extended.

The French cotton spinners have recently established at Havre, France, a testing house especially for cotton and they propose to go extensively into the moisture tests of run cotton. This undertaking was finally decided upon after the report from Secretary, Mr. Arno Schmidt of the International Cotton Federation, regarding the watering or raw cotton in India and Egypt.

Of course American cotton growers never pour water on their cotton but artificial humidification of the atmosphere to make the cotton gin better will ultimately be paid for by the cotton buyer who settles his account on invoice weight.

Several of the large textile associations have recently become very much interested in the subject of textile testing.

The National Association of Cotton

Manufacturers has had a very active and vigorous committee on the establishment of a conditioning house collecting information throughout the past year under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur T. Bradlee of William Whitman & Co. I understand that this committee will present its report to the Association of the annual meeting in Boston on the 23rd and 24th of April.

It is certainly desirable that we should secure standard conditions and uniformity in the methods of testing throughout our country. I sincerely commend to the members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association the consideration of the advisability of appointing a special committee on cotton testing to make a careful study of the whole situation and report its findings with recommendations.

As competition both domestic and foreign becomes keener and the margins or profit smaller, the American manufacturer must reduce his costs, if he is to survive. Labor conditions are such that reduction in labor costs may prove not only impossible but disastrous. We must look to more scientific management, more accurate control of the cost and waste of materials and the improvement of our methods and trade customs. A careful consideration of the elements in our great textile industry source of economic improvement lies in purchase and sale of materials upon definite, uniform standard specifications; accurate testing to determine compliance with specifications and the conduct of our trade transactions on a truly uniform system of textile weights and measures.

Address of W. C. Redfield.

(Continued from page 14.)

ganize it? Are the economies of centralized organization, of reduced competitive outlays, more than balanced by certain economic weaknesses which do not arise in the smaller concerns? There is a point as manufacturers well know, up to which, as product increases in quantity, cost is reduced, by reason of the distribution of the burden charge over a greater output and its consequent reduction per unit of that output. There seems to come a point where this process stops and beyond which the increase of output is done at an increasing expense. This, of course, varies under different conditions, but there is what seems to be the shadow of a law here which should be more thoroughly understood. Is it practically possible for men to guide with equal individual efficiency fifteen thousand men, five hundred men, and fifty men? Is there a point where the nerves and fibers of the industrial organization required to handle the larger force become so complex and delicate that the frictional transmission, so to speak, of the will and thought of the head becomes so great that it is weakened or lost? This subject has never been studied. We know of course, that many of the trusts have ceased to be. They have commercially failed. We know that others are not paying profits upon their

securities at all commensurate with those earned by smaller private concerns. We hear that the personal relation between master and men is lost; that sometimes the separate units forming the trust operate on a somewhat individual basis too little related to the policy of the central office. What the facts are precisely we do not know. Our knowledge of them is quite superficial. They need to be thoroughly and exhaustively worked out; for we may come to find that the remorseless law of economics is working its way irrespective of legislation, and that the light of economic truth, once found and fully turned upon the subject, may make clear a way which to many has seemed rough and hazardous.

Textile Newspapers.

A number of years ago, when the writer was on the road for a textile journal, he ran across a man who did not believe in textile journals. No amount of argument, logical, or otherwise, could induce this man to become a subscriber. Three years later the writer met this same overseer looking very much "down and out." He almost got down on his knees in begging for a job. This is what happens to all mill men who think they can get along without a textile journal of some kind.

The reader of a textile journal is moving along and progressing while the other fellow who does not read one is standing still in his acquirement of technical knowledge. He may know all about the work in his mill; but let this particular man lose his position and where does he stand in the sphere of textile activity? He is simply lost in the improvement; that he may find all about him in other mills, and he quickly begins to feel that he is a sort of a Rik Van Winkle come back to life 20 years too late.—Fibre and Fabric.

Southern Dyestuff and Chemical Co.

The Southern Dyestuff and Chemical Co. is the name of new concern which has just been organized with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. The company is composed of L. E. Green, L. W. Buck and J. M. Barr. Mr. Buck has been for a number of years the Southern manager of the Arnold-Hoffman & Co. Mr. Green has for 17 years been with the Cassella Color Co., of New York and Mr. Barr has for 40 years been manager and superintendent of Sanders Smith Co., of Charlotte. The company has opened offices and will handle all lines of dyestuff and allied products. It is expected that as soon as the plans of the company are completed that they will open a plant for the manufacture of their products.

As the Sunday-school teacher entered the classroom, she saw leaving it in great haste a little girl and her still smaller brother.

"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?" she exclaimed in surprise.

"Pleathe, Mith Annie, we've got to go," was the distressed reply, "Jimmy 'th thwallowed hits collection."—Ex.

Handling Egyptian Cotton.

(Continued from Page 25)

has not been carefully classed in the interior owing to the large number of different kinds of cotton at present grown in the Delta.

It is unnecessary for me to explain to you that Egyptian cotton is sold equal to the exporter's standard in class, staple and style, and that most export firms have from 40 to 100 different standard types; this being so, you will understand that it is difficult to buy, against a sale of say five hundred bales, a lot of five hundred bales which corresponds exactly to type; therefore, the exporter is compelled to select several lots of cotton which, combined, will give him the quality and quantity required. These lots are brought to his opening room and one bale of each lot is stripped of its canvas opposite a large wooden case with a wooden grating on the top side, the dust is beaten from the cotton by women and then the men open it piece by piece on the grating (four or six men work to each bale) and throw it into the middle of the room where it makes a heap with the cotton thrown from the other bales; it is then bound up in loose sacking and stored at the further end of the room until the quantity required is finished and the cotton can be pressed.

It is obvious that, when this system is worked out accurately, through the care exercised in selecting lots equal to the type and the detailed examination of the cotton by the Arabs in the opening room under the supervision of an experienced foreman, a satisfactory even-running shipment must result. In the case of any lots of cotton which contain broken seed, stained cotton, leaf, mixture of other kinds of cotton, the opening is done with greater care and the imperfection are as far as possible removed. Owing to the cheap labor obtained in Alexandria (from 40 to 50 cents per man per day) the exporter is fully repaid for the extra care which he bestows on the opening of his cotton by the improved outturn of his shipments.

For very low grades in each pressing establishment there is a machine to thoroughly open the cotton and remove dust, dirt and leaf, etc. The machine consists of from six to eight troughs of which one end is open to receive the cotton and the other opens on to a moving grating which conveys the cotton to the press. Across each trough are three revolving beams with wooden teeth about six inches in length, which beat the cotton open and throws it on to the moving grating. Half of the troughs are situated on each side of the grating which is closed in on both sides with an opening at the top through which the draught takes the light dust.

The pressing establishments have from one to four steam presses in each building and these are used by their clients in turn. Each press has three cases which, after a bale has been pressed, revolve for one-third of a circle, so that a case which has been previously filled,

comes above the piston which applies the pressure. One piece of canvas is always placed on the bottom of the empty case which is half filled with cotton before the machine revolves; when the case comes into the second position, it is entirely filled with cotton by six men, who stamp on it. Then the case is moved into the third position over the piston which applies the pressure, the canvas for the remaining three sides of the bale is thrown over the top of the cotton so that it hangs over the sides of the case while the pressure is being applied, when the piston has reached its highest point the doors forming two sides of the case are opened and the bands for binding the bale are pushed through grooves prepared for them and buttoned, the piston then descends and the bale is pushed from the case and glides down a slope to the room where the two caps are sewn on the ends it is weighed and marked for shipment.

The cubic capacity of a hydraulically pressed bale is about 50 cubic feet, against about 17 cubic feet of steam pressed bales.

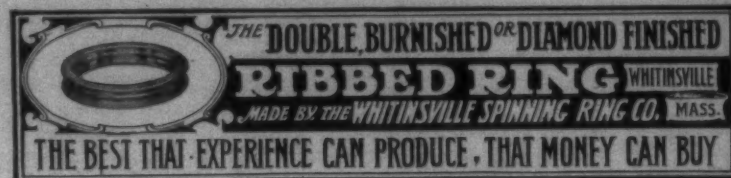
The Pressing and Warehousing Companies store the steam pressed cotton until they receive instructions to ship, when they cart the bales to the quays and deposit them alongside the ship on which they are to be loaded under the supervision of the shipper's representative.

Although the Alexandria General Produce Association has no official contract forms for cotton shipment sales, there are three recognized methods in general use: The "cost, insurance and freight" terms which are used almost invariably with England and America, the "free on board" terms on which sales are usually made to the continent of Europe and the "free on wagon" terms which are often employed in Trieste and some other Mediterranean ports.

The constitution of the Alexandria Futures Exchange has been formulated by the Government on the same principle as the Paris Bourse, it is composed entirely of brokers who are not allowed to trade in any way as merchants or to follow any other calling than that of broker; owing to this the futures broker does not handle spot cotton at all and the regulation of the differences and conditions applying to tenders are entirely in the hands of the Alexandria General Produce Association, although the dockets have first to go through the Futures Exchange clearing house.

You have probably heard of the wide facilities which the British Government have granted to promote cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where there are possibilities of raising within the next 10 to 15 years over one-quarter of a million bales of cotton equal to the style grown at present in Egypt.

To you our system of handling cotton in the interior as well as in Alexandria may appear somewhat complicated. Its origin no doubt has to be traced back to many years ago, when cotton was in its infancy in this country. At that time the fellah grew only a limited quantity and as the pressing facilities we have today



A GOING HOSIERY MILL FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE

A substantially constructed and well equipped Hosiery Mill in an aggressive Alabama city of 6,000 population, having a capacity of 5.0 dozen pairs of hose daily, is now offered for sale at a sacrifice price due to inexperienced management and lack of sufficient working capital.

The property comprises 2 1/4 acres of ground, several tenant houses, well constructed office, warehouse and factory buildings, equipped with 100 Mayo knitting machines, all necessary ribbers, loopers and sewing machines, 60 h. p. boiler and electric motor furnish sufficient power.

The plant is located on the main line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

which affords excellent transportation facilities to all the large distributing centers.

The many orders now on hand and the fact that future deliveries cannot be promised, shows the good markets now existing for the factory's output.

This is an opportunity one will seldom find—a well established business, all equipment in first-class order, good location, big markets and a very low figure buys it all.

Refer to file No. 2495, and write for full particulars.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room 125

WASHINGTON, D. C.

did not exist then, he sent down his cotton in sacks and probably threw the first, second and third picking, as well as all the different grades together. This made it incumbent upon the few exporters then established in Alexandria, who had some knowledge of the requirements of a spinning mill to open sack, examine it carefully and separate, so to speak, the wheat from the chaff. What was a necessity then, has established itself in the course of time as a custom, and has so remained to this day.

You in your hustling and progressive country, will probably smile at this long attachment to old habits. I can assure you however that, although we are practically doing part of the work which is usually done in the mixing room in the mill, in this instance an old custom has proved its value, for the reason that it has established the high reputation of our shipments in all parts of the world where our growth is used.

In conclusion I should like to say that I have followed with great interest the various efforts that are being made in your country with a view to produce a style of cotton that could vie with our staple. I sincerely wish that your efforts will have the complete success they deserve, meanwhile I hope that I shall have the opportunity of selling you sufficient cotton to enable me to visit your country frequently.

The Russian Cotton Market.

The banner cotton crop in the United States influenced Russian prices during 1912, and, in general, quotations were lower than in 1911 until toward the close of the year

when a marked tendency to rise was manifest.

The decrease of cotton prices at the end of 1911 and the beginning of 1912, together with the rise of prices of cereal products in the cotton-growing districts, caused a reduction of the area under cotton in Russia. According to information collected by the Cotton Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture this reduction amounted to 3 per cent in Ferghana, 10 per cent in the Samarkand district, and about 10 or 15 per cent in Bokhara. In the Syr-Darya and Transcaspian districts, on the contrary, an extension of the cotton area of 30 per cent was observed.

The conditions for the development of the crop were so good that in spite of the reduction of the area under cultivation, the 1912 crop exceeded that of the previous year.

The total crop of 1912 is estimated by the Cotton Committee at 1,073,245 bales (of 500 pounds each) of clear fiber; in industrial circles, however, it is supposed that the actual crop will not exceed 821,500 bales.

Mills at Greer Will observe May Day.

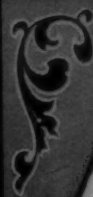
The annual Spring Festival, or "May Day," for the three cotton mills at Greer, S. C., will be held this year, May 10th. The program for the occasion has already been arranged, but is subject to change. The exercises will commence at 2:30 p. m., in the auditorium of the Victor Mill school, followed by an outdoor athletic contest. The exercises will conclude with a musical entertainment at Victor Mill, Saturday night. The mills celebrating the occasion will be the Victor Mills, Greer Mfg. Co. and Apache Mill.



Transformer Room.



Switchboard Room.



"The Last Word in Textile Mill Construction"

This has been said about the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., which purchased all power equipment from the General Electric Company.

Individual motor driving with G-E textile motors is found in practically all departments. The motors are of a textile type especially designed so as to take care of the varying loads required in textile work. They are dustproof, and have waste-packed bearings as well as taper shafts for the reception of pinions. The Picker and Spinning Frame Motors are equipped with screens and are controlled by oil switches. The Picker Motors are provided with pulleys for belting to pickers and Spinning Frame Motors are provided with steel pinions to mesh with G-E cloth gears on the spinning frames.

Twelve hundred 1/3 hp. 1,800 R. P. M. totally enclosed motors are each geared to a loom in the weave shed. Each loom is equipped with a friction clutch and the gear, which forms the friction element of this clutch, meshes with the motor pinion. The loom can be stopped and started as ordinarily, by throwing the lever operating the friction clutch just as is done with a belt-driven loom.

The operation of this equipment has been satisfactory in every way.

General Electric Company

Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

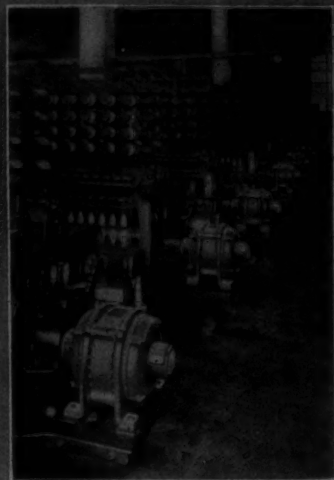
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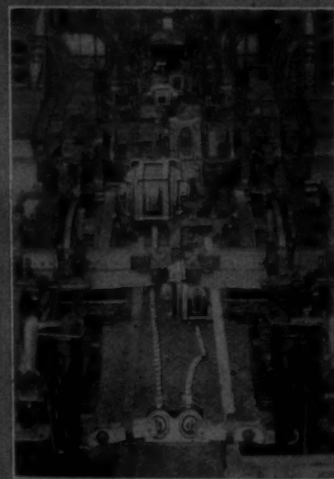
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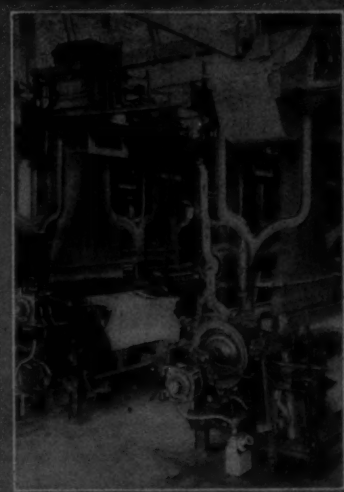
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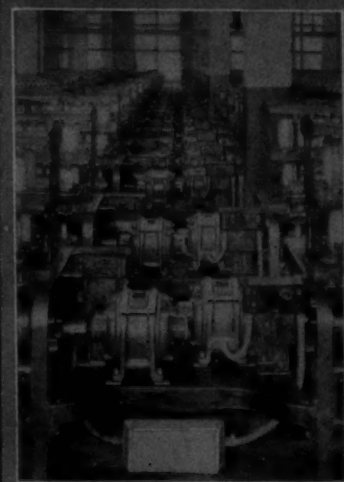
Twister Drive.



Loom Drive.



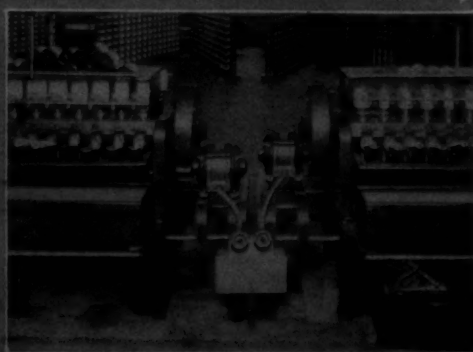
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Spinning Frame Drive.



Picker Drive.



Spooler Drive.



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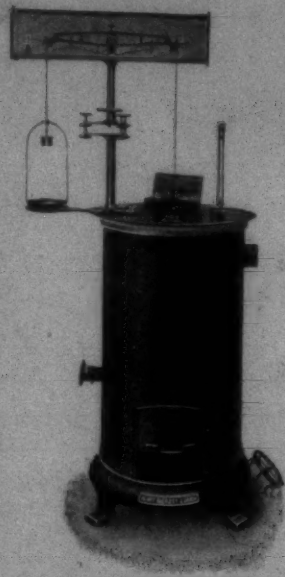
Testing Instruments and Testing Machinery

Test Your Raw Material, Yarn and Finished Cloth

If you buy raw material test it for moisture so that you do not pay for water. If you buy or sell yarn, make tests so that you know that the strength, elasticity and twist of the yarn is as it should be. Test your finished fabrics so that they are up to required specifications.

Testing is the surest way to increased efficiency, better buying and quicker selling.

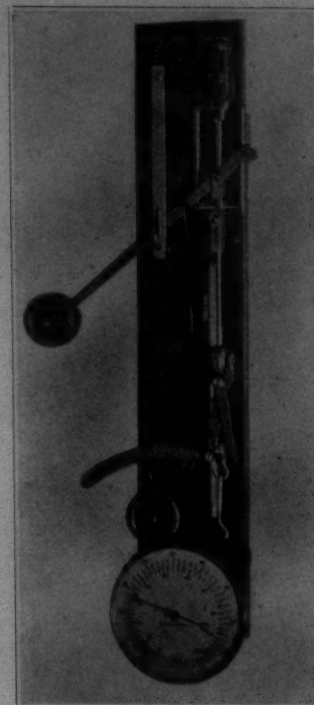
And if you are going to make tests, why not make them accurately on Baers' testing machines—the most accurate and reliable made.



New Electric Conditioning
Oven



New 1-20" Twist Tester with take-up register and magnifying
glass for spinning twist.



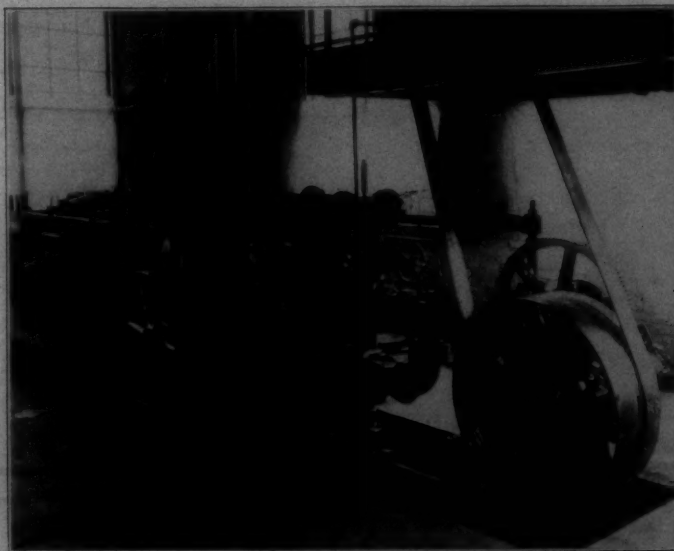
Automatic strength and elasticity
Tester for Cloth.

Perfection Dyeing Machine Co.

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The only perfect Beam Dyeing Machine; built on strictly modern and scientific principles. Will dye successfully direct, sulphur and vat colors. Saves labor, dye-stuff, steam, water.

Correspondence Solicited

INSTALLED UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

Among Those Present.

(Continued from Page 10)

- Hathaway, E. F., American Drawing Machinery Co., Boston, Mass.
Hobbs, Franklin W., Pres. Arlington Mills, Boston, Mass.
Hammett, J. D., Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Hoffman, Geo. F., Hoffman Carr Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hunt, C. A., Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.
Hutchison, C. E., Nims Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
Honer, J. W., W. H. Bigelow, Charlotte, N. C.
Holmes, Chas. M., Holmes Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Hanes, P. H. Jr., Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Howe, Fred W., Mgr. Providence Works, Crompton & Knowles L'm Works, Providence, R. I.
Hyde, Edward S., 226 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Hunt, C. A., Jr., Pres. and Gen Mgr Dacotah Cot. Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.
Hand, E. S., Penn Wire Glass Co., New York.
Hanson, S. C., I. B. Williams Co., Dover, N. H.
Hause, J. M., Consolidated Co., Spray, N. C.
Heaton, F. G., Evening Star, Washington, D. C.
Hemsley, Geo. C., Champlain Silk Mill, Providence, R. I.
Hungerford, C., Hungerford & Terry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hill, C. G., Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Holcomb, Clark, Greene & Daniels Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Hler, Alonzo, L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Jones, P. R., Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.
Jennings, J. T., Jennings & Bryant Agents Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.
Jackson, H. K., Wm. V. Threefall, Boston, Mass.
James, H. A., Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Jenkins, L. L., Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Jennings, J. O., P. & N. Lewis, Gastonia, N. C.
Jennings (P. A.), Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Johnston, D. C., Highland Park Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Jones, D. H., Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Kendrick, Jno. E., Pres. American Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
Kendric, W. M., A. W. Harris Oil Co., Mayfield, Ga.
King, Wm. V., New York Cotton Exchange, New York.
Kershaw, Nelson, Manufacturer, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Kembirley, J. E., Oliver Typewriter Co., Baltimore, Md.
Klinck, J. C., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Krustz, Chas. J., Keever Starch Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Lowe, Stephen C., John Hetherington & Sons, Boston, Mass.
London, W. L., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.
Lyle, J. I., Carrier Air Conditioning Co., New York.
Lilly, H. W., Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Long, J. A., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
Lillard, T. J., Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Long, Alex., Arcade & Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Lowe, Arthur H., Parkill Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Larash, Geo. D., A. W. Harris Oil Co., Providence, R. I.
Largelock, N. H., H. C. Jones & Co., Morristown, Pa.
Lee, W., J. H. Mayes, Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis, R. E., N. Y. Cotton Exchange, New York.
Lewis, R. H., Jr., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.
Lord, H. G., Textile World Record, Boston, Mass.
Lowe, S. C., Armon Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
Macomber, W. M., Boston, Mass.
Macon, H. T., Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.
Malone, A. T., W. R. Noorn & Co., Boston, Mass.
Manley, J. P., Cooper & Griffin, Charlotte, N. C.
Mann, Fred E., Oliver Typewriter Co., Boston, Mass.
Mansfield, W. W., J. W. Hunt Co., Washington, D. C.
Martin, Fred, Mossbery Wrench Co., Central Falls, R. I.
Mather, George, New Orleans, La.
MacRae, Cameron, Arabol Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
MacRae, Lawrence, Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Miller, Gardener H., N. Y. Cotton Exchange, New York.
Mills, N. B., Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.
Mitchell, J. J. Jr., Cohannet Mills, Boston, Mass.
Marston, J. P., Danker & Marston, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Maxwell, Jas. H., Sou. Rep. Keever Starch Co., P. O. Box 615, Greenville, S. C.
Maxwell, Scott, Agent Indian Head Mills of Ala., Cordova, Ala.
McLellan, A. W., Pres. Alden Mills, New Orleans, La.
Mitchell, Geo. B., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Makepeace, Alex., Supt. Richard Borell Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.
Mandeville, J. A., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
Mayes, J. H., Charlotte, N. C.
Maynard, Jas., Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mitchell, Craig S., J. E. Mitchell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Moore, W. B., Neely Mfg. Co., Yorkville, S. C.
Moore, W. W., Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Mitchell, J. Y. S., Trav. Freight Agt. Merchants and Mariners' Transportation Co., Norfolk, Va.
Mitchell, J. R., Pres. Mitchell & Bissell Co., 247 Fulton St., New York City.
Moody, C. H., Agt. Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala.
North, Frank G., Arnold Hoffman & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Neville, Geo. W., Weld & Neville, 82 Beaver St., New York City.
Nagle, Frank L., Lord & Nagle, Boston, Mass.
Nichols, W. G., Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., Baltimore, Md.
Nicholson, W. L., Jewel Cotton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Nolting, G. A. Jr., Old Dominion S. Co., Richmond, Va.
Noorn, W. R., W. R. Noorn & Co., Boston, Mass.
Ousley, M. Jr., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
O'Malley, Chas. J., O'Malley Adv. Co., Boston, Mass.
Palmer, J. S., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.
Partridge, E. R., Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Parks, F. W., G. M. Parks Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Poe, F. W. Jr., F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Parker, Lewis W., Pres. Parker Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.
Peabody, D. W., General Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Patterson, Jno. L., Patterson Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Peck, Thos. D., with Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
Paulson, Leonard, Paulson, Link-roum Co., New York.
Porcher, W. H., Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.
Payne, F., Payne, Mt. Vernon.
Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., Baltimore, Md.
Price, Theo. W., New York.
Putnam-Hooker & Co., Cincinnati, O.
Quilbot, Wm. K., S. Quilbot & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Phillips, M. A. Jr., H. F. Bachman & Co., New York.
Pennal, E. C., Mgr. Yarn Dept., Jas. F. White & Co., 56 Worth St., New York City.
Richards, E., Lynchburg Cot. Mills, Lynchburg, Va.
Reid, E. S., Wm. D'Olier & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Russell, S. Jr., Crocker Wheeler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson, E. R., Asst. Treas. Howard & Bullough, American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Robie, Henry B., New York City.
Roberts, S. Edgar, Stevens, Sanford, Cushman & Jordan, 83 Leonard St., New York City.
Ruffin, W. C., Sec. and Treas. Washington Mills, (Fries, Va.) Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.
Rusden, E. A., Vice-Pres. Tex. Fin. Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.
Rankin, Jno. C., Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.
Reinhardt, R. S., Elm Grove Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
Royall, R. C., Royall Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.
Bro., 114 Greene St., New York City.
Reinhardt, Alfred, Reinhardt Co., Alexandria, Egypt.
Reinhardt, R. S. Jr., Elm Grove Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.
Rice, H. W., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.
Ricketts, M. C., Detroit Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C.
Roberts, G. F., Washington Mills, Fries, Va.
Roberts, Harry S., Gen. Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Roberts, Rasco, Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.
Rudisell, C. A., Indian Creek Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
Rudisell, D. A., Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
Rudisell, M. E., Henry River Mfg. Co., Henry River, N. C.
Schenck, Jno. F., Cleveland Mill & Power Co., Lawndale, N. C.
Smith, A. G., National Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Searing, Henry, Louis Seibert & Steele, S. H., Textile Mfg. Journal, New York.
Sheldon, A. N., F. P. Sheldon & Son, Providence, R. I.
Street, John F., Eddy & Street, Providence, R. I.
Smyth, Ellison A., Peizer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
Smyth, J. Adger, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Springs, Leroy, Lancaster Cot. Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
Strang, Jas., Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.
Separk, J. H., Sec. and Treas. Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Sharples, W. M., W. M. & F. W. Sharples, Philadelphia, Pa.
Suffern, E. C., Suffern & Co., New York City.
Schell & Longstreet, Cotton Yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.
Steele, Phil S., W. M. & F. W. Sharples, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Claud D., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Smith, R. P., Smith Drum Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stead, F. C., Salt's Textile Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Stokes, D. Franklin, Crocker Wheeler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stone, Wm. H., Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.
Sullivan, Jos. D., Daily Trade Record, New York, N. Y.
Sullivan, P. C., Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Sutherland, D. R., Glacker Jar Co., New York.
Taylor, H. W. Jr., Henry W. Taylor's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thayer, R. A., Lockwood, Green & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Thomason, L. W., Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, W. H., T. C. Thompson & Bro., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas, R. D., Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Tanner, S. B., Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
Tate, R. L., Mecklenburg Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Taylor, Anthony W., Cotton Yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thorpe, J. Henry, Sales Agt., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I.
Turner, Jno. S., Agt. Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Birmingham, Ala.
Walden, Samuel, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Walker, G. W., Sterling Ring Traveler Co., Fall River, Mass.
Webb, T. H., Erwin Cotton Mills, Duke, N. C.
White, J. C., Moore Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.
Winget, A. K., Clara Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Woodbury, C. H. Jr., National Association Cot. Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.
Woody, Thos. N., High Falls Mfg. Co., High Falls, N. C.
Wright, T. A., Whitnel Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C.
Walker, Thos. P., Wm. D'Olier & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Whitaker, J. D., Boston, Mass.
Wilson, Geo. H., Treas. U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R. I.
Woodside, E. F., Pres. and Treas

(Continued on Page 38)

Production Consumption and Stocks of Cotton.

(Continued from Page 8.)

was personally visiting some of the agents in Georgia, and one told me of a ginner in his district who was a very nice old man, but who had ideas of his own about furnishing information to the government and persistently declined to report the number of bales he ginned. The agent went to a relative of the ginner, who is employed in the ginners and who knew as much about the operation of the establishment as the proprietor, and said: "Here, Tom, I don't want to enforce the law on the old man; won't you furnish the figures?" He said, "Certainly," and has been supplying them regularly ever since.

It sometimes happens, particularly during the latter part of the season, that the agent is unable to see the owner or operator of the ginners. In such instances, the information is secured from any one having personal knowledge of the number of bales ginned and the agent notes the facts on the card. This permits the inclusion in the reports of the data for every ginners.

The canvass begins and ends on the same day in all districts. As a rule, the agents are allowed one week in which to secure the reports from all the ginners in their districts, and they are required to add

Size.

The individual reports of the ginners are mailed by the agents to the office immediately after or at the same time of sending the telegram. Upon their receipt at the office in Washington, the number of bales of cotton reported on each as having been ginned is added and the

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Washington, D. C.,

E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

10 a. m., February 14, 1913.

8-4000 o

Sample

Cotton Consumed, Cotton on Hand, Active Cotton Spindles, and Imports and Exports of Cotton FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913

(The statistics of cotton in this report include linters and are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Monthly totals of cotton consumed are affected somewhat by some mills reporting for a period of four or five weeks instead of for a calendar month.)

COTTON CONSUMED, COTTON ON HAND, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES FOR JANUARY, 1913.

LOCALITY.	COTTON CONSUMED.	COTTON ON HAND JANUARY 31.		ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES.
		IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.	IN INDEPENDENT WAREHOUSES.	
UNITED STATES	Bales. 533,251	Bales. 1,911,157	Bales. 2,669,070	Number. 30,335,563
Cotton-growing states	270,987	916,414	2,462,192	11,720,727
All other states	262,314	994,743	206,887	18,614,836

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON.		EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON	
COUNTRY OF PRODUCTION.	QUANTITY.	COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITY.
	Bales.		Bales.
Total	52,253	Total	900,844
Egypt	47,098	United Kingdom	355,750
Peru	1,586	Germany	210,087
China	3,132	France	97,818
All other countries	437	Italy	49,871
		All other countries	157,318

WORLD STATISTICS.
The world's estimated production of commercial cotton from the crop of 1911 is 22,297,000 bales of 500 pounds net; the estimated consumption for the year ending August 31, 1912, is 20,402,000 bales of 500 pounds net; and the estimated number of active consuming cotton spindles is 140,900,000.

deavors to be perfectly frank in all of these matters and to make public the correct total as soon as it is available. The non-receipt of the telegraphic messages was due largely to the failure of the telegraph companies to deliver them during the night preceding the publication of the report. Since the publication of this report, however, the companies have made special effort to deliver the messages on cotton ginned promptly and for all of the

were about 10,000 copies of this book distributed during the season of 1912-13, and the number of requests for it is increasing.

As a final check on the agent's work, an entirely independent call is made by the Bureau on each ginners to report the total number of bales ginned by him. This call is sent by mail about March 10th of each year. In response to this request, the ginners report directly to the office. The reports are compar-

8-1073a
MANUFACTURES
COTTON GINNINGDepartment of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Sample

SEVENTH REPORT—CROP OF 1912

This Report must include all Cotton ginned from crop of 1912, prior to December 13.

File No. 3560
State, TEXAS; County, Hill
Location of Ginners, 4 miles N.W. from Bynum

NAME.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
Owner..... John Jones, Bynum, R. D. Route 1	
Operator..... Sam Brown, Bynum, R. D. Route 2	

Number of bales of cotton ginned from crop of 1912, prior to December 13:

Square 25
Round

Remarks:

See Instructions Other Side.

Sam Brown

(Signature of person furnishing information.)

13-6113

the number of bales for each ginning so as to obtain the total for the district and to send this total by telegraph, the message being filed in the telegraph office by not later than 6:00 p. m. on the date set for the canvass to close. The same form of message is used by all agents:

"Director of Census,
Washington, D. C.

Smith County. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two (29,552) bales, including 217 round and three sea-island.

JONES."

These telegraph summaries are tabulated in the office and the results published at 10:00 a. m. on the day following that upon which the canvass close. These reports being based on the telegrams from more than 700 agents may contain errors or omissions, and, as they are subject to correction, they are designated as "preliminary." As stated, the telegrams are compiled by the agents from the reports secured from the individual ginners. These signed reports are about the size of a postal card and are of uniform

result compared with the agent's telegram. If there is a difference, the agent is required to give a satisfactory explanation or acknowledge the error. Some errors are bound to occur in such a large statistical work, but they are, in the aggregate, very slight. It is the practice to give in each report the corrected total for the next preceding report, thus the report of September 25th shows that the report for September 1st was 1,009 bales less than the correct total.

The greatest difference, 34,365 bales, was reported for October 18th, and formed only one-half of one per cent of the total amount reported as having been ginned to that date. For this report 19 telegrams failed to reach the office in time to be included, and the estimates made were slightly under the actual figures. It is the practice in such instances, to use the total quantity of cotton returned for the county at the last report date, plus an estimated amount based on the increase during the period in the surrounding counties. The office en-

subsequent reports for this season there has been very little trouble of this character.

As about 30,000 ginners make individual reports ten times during each ginning season, there are nearly 300,000 of these card reports received at the office. In addition to being added and the totals checked with the agents' telegrams for each report, these card returns are carefully examined to see that no ginners has reported less cotton ginned than was returned at a previous report. Each report must carry the total amount ginned during the season up to the date to which the report relates. If any errors of this character are discovered, they are considered serious and the agents are apt to suffer accordingly.

The average ginners is not an extensive establishment, and a considerable number have only incomplete record of their operation. To encourage them to keep records and lead to more accurate statistics, the Bureau of Census distributes gratuitously a Ginners' Record Book. This book is made of strong paper, has a good serviceable binding, and a string to hang it up with. There

ed with those previously made by the agents and any differences harmonized.

The counties in which agents are employed to collect these statistics cover practically all in which cotton is grown. There are, however, about 200 active ginners located in the counties in which there is so little cotton that it would not be practicable to employ a person to collect the data. The returns for these ginners are therefore secured by mail. For the crop of 1911 there were only 80,614 bales of cotton ginned in these counties, or about one-half of one per cent of the crop, so any error in the figures for these counties could have no appreciable effect on the aggregate.

The statistics of cotton ginned are reported in running bales—round bales separately. There are great differences in the average weight of the square bale throughout the cotton belt. The weight is apt to grow lighter as the season advances, and, for other reasons, there is a great variation. The differences are pronounced, ranging from less than 430 pounds for a number of counties in Georgia and North Carolina to 570

Sample COTTON GINNER'S RECORD

DATE OF GINNING.	NAME OF PERSON FOR WHOM GINNED.	SEED COTTON GINNED.	LINT OBTAINED.		PRICE FOR GINNING.	
			GROSS WEIGHT OF DALE.	THE DALE NUMBER.	MARK.	CHARGE. PAID
10 4	John Grey	1386	504	15	L	1.50
10 5	John Grey	1250	480	17	L	1.50
11 2	John Grey	1350	484	24	L	1.50

pounds for counties in Mississippi, ty are added to obtain the total for Tennessee and Arkansas. In order to the State and the State totals com- measure accurately the volume of bined for the aggregate of the Uni- the crop, it is necessary to reduce ted States. these various bales to pounds. To In addition to the production of make this computation the agents cotton as obtained from the gin- are required to obtain from local ners, there are about 900 establish- weighers, merchants, and others, ments which delint cotton seed,

Sample.

MANUFACTURES Department of Commerce and Labor BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

COTTON SEED CRUSHED AND LINTERS PRODUCED, CROP OF 1912

State, Georgia County, Bibb P.O., Macon
Location of Mill, Macon
Name of Mill, Jones Cotton Oil Mill
Name of Owner, Jones Cotton Oil Mill Company
General Office at Macon

CROP OF 1912	SEED CRUSHED	LINTERS PRODUCED	
	SEDS	BALES	GROSS POUNDS
Quantity to date of this report	10,000	100	50,000
Estimated quantity after date of this report	100	10	5,000
Quantity of linters not baled, and not included in above			

March 1 1913
William Jones
(Signature of person furnishing the information)
President
(Official position)

who handle cotton, statistics of the thereby obtaining a short fiber call- number of bales actually weighed ed linters. This fiber is employed and the actual weight of such bales. as a substitute for cotton in many These data are forwarded in two in- lines of manufacture in which a stallments, one of cotton weighed better grade of cotton would other-

PRELIMINARY REPORT Sample. 8-4000 m

Department of Commerce and Labor BUREAU OF THE CENSUS E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

Washington, 10 a. m., Jan. 23, 1913

REPORT ON COTTON GINNING

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1912 prior to January 16, 1913, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1912 and 1911; crops of 1911 and 1910; and the per cent of the crop of each year ginned prior to January 16.

STATE	RUNNING BALES (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters)					
	GINNED PRIOR TO JANUARY 16			CROP		PER CENT OF CROP GINNED PRIOR TO JAN. 16
	1913	1912	1911	1911	1910	
UNITED STATES	13,091,264	14,515,790	11,233,147	15,553,073	11,608,334	93.3 97.3
Alabama	1,307,647	1,638,699	1,174,122	1,695,284	1,192,179	96.7 98.5
Arkansas	741,253	797,897	747,326	908,014	729,166	87.8 93.6
Florida	67,303	88,177	64,778	94,471	67,172	93.3 96.4
Georgia	1,782,818	2,057,984	1,779,902	2,794,296	1,812,178	95.1 98.2
Louisiana	360,395	357,758	242,677	380,826	246,788	93.9 98.3
Mississippi	952,949	1,061,859	1,157,457	1,169,066	1,212,104	90.8 95.5
North Carolina	875,466	986,988	718,406	1,120,276	753,087	88.5 95.4
Oklahoma	966,127	916,563	906,061	1,016,538	919,842	90.1 98.4
South Carolina	1,192,267	1,536,085	1,175,905	1,692,146	1,210,968	90.8 97.1
Tennessee	252,890	386,293	298,015	430,027	321,103	89.8 93.0
Texas	4,509,335	3,964,620	2,914,168	4,107,152	2,949,968	98.5 98.8
All other States	83,814	114,176	74,743	138,978	84,789	82.2 88.2

The statistics of this report include 78,892 round bales for January 16, 1913; 97,654 for 1912; and 111,079 for 1911. The number of sea-island bales included is 70,760 for January 16, 1913; 109,867 for 1912; and 86,424 for 1911. The distribution of the sea-island cotton for 1913, by States, is-Florida, 21,917 bales; Georgia, 41,530; and South Carolina, 7,313. The statistics of this report for 1913 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season, prior to January, 1 1913, are 12,907,406 bales.

CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS—UNITED STATES.

Cotton consumed during the month of December, 1912, amounted to 445,287 bales; exported, 1,391,385 bales; and imported, 25,075 bales. Cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments on December 31, was 1,701,420 bales, and in independent warehouses 3,200,616 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 30,146,766.

WORLD STATISTICS.

The world's estimated production of cotton from the crop of 1911 is 22,297,000 bales of 600 pounds net; the consumption for the year ending August 31, 1912, is 20,402,000 bales of 600 pounds net; and the number of active consuming cotton spindles is 140,996,000.

prior to November 14th, and the oth- wise have to be used. It is consum- er of that weigher November 14th ed principally in the manufacture and January 1st. The number of of batts, felts and cheap yarns. If weights reported must be approx- is therefore necessary to obtain data imately half the number of bales of this cotton and statistics of this ginned. These weights are aver- are secured twice during the sea- aged and the average for each coun- son, January 1st and March 1st. ty applied to the production of that They are reported on a card sched- county, to ascertain the number of uler. pounds. The pounds for each coun-

(Continued on Page 36.)

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Convention Proceedings.

(Continued from Page 6)

Your committee feels that it is particularly important that co-operation be had with the members of the Exchanges looking toward the adoption of uniform grades and your committee recommends that this Association, through the proper committee, join with the Exchanges in suggestions for legislative action, which may be necessary to amend the existing legislation on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Cotton Exchanges

Lewis W. Parker moved that the Tariff Committee be asked to retire and frame a protest against the textile schedules in the tariff bill which had just been introduced into Congress. Motion was carried and Tariff Committee retired.

Alfred Reinhardt, of Alexandria, Egypt, read a paper on "Methods of Grading and Handling Egyptian Cotton."

This was followed by a discussion of the practice of sprinkling Egyptian cotton before baling.

A. H. Baldwin, chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers, next delivered an address on the work of the Commercial Agents, connected with his department.

Edwin Farnum Green, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, delivered a short address relative to the need of co-operation between the two Associations especially at the present time.

Geo. W. Neville, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, made a talk relative to the experiments that he has made to determine the relative values of the different grades. His experiments included difference in waste, difference in labor, cost by reason of grade of cotton and difference in selling price of the yarns or cloth by reason of grade of cotton used.

This provoked considerable discussion relative to waste and loss, and many members took part.

Lewis W. Parker took the floor and intimated very strongly that this discussion started by Mr. Neville was simply an effort of the New York Cotton Exchange to draw attention away from the complaint that has been standing for many years regarding the delivery of low grade cotton on contracts. Mr. Parker was loudly applauded.

The Tariff Committee returned to the room and read the following as their protest:

Tariff Protest.

Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1913.

Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, Chairman,
Democratic Caucus—House of
Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

At the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association held this day, a committee was appointed to present to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, a protest on behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers of the United States against the rates proposed in the Bill known as "H. R.—40" introduced on April 7, 1913

by Hon. W. O. Underwood, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

This Association begs to present to your body a resolution adopted by it at its meeting held in April, 1912, which resolutions reads as follows:

"That this Association records itself as favoring such reasonable revision of the cotton schedule, based upon differences in cost of production and other conditions, at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conservation of our home markets."

At a subsequent meeting of the Tariff Committee appointed by this Association, the following resolution was also adopted:

"We favor the reasonable revision of the cotton schedule based upon figures at which importations are actually being made and can be made, as shown by the comparative manufacturers' selling price at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and conservation of our home markets."

Acting upon this resolution, the Tariff Committee, at public hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, presented from time to time statements, in which this Association with frankness and at length gave information with regard to conditions affecting the industry and suggested such reductions as in the judgment of the Association could be consistently made without injury to the domestic industry of cotton manufacturing and at the same time in consistency with the policy of reasonable downward revision and Tariff for Revenue.

We recognize the propriety of there being adopted at this time such provision in the Tariff as would bring domestic and foreign manufacturers into competitive relation.

To the best of our belief the schedules suggested by this Association to the Ways and Means Committee, contained the lowest rates which could be in reason adopted without danger of injury to the industry of cotton manufacturing in this country.

We recognize, of course, that any suggestions made by ourselves are necessarily addressed to the discretion of the Honorable Committee charged with the consideration of the subject, and we can only say that we have with perfect frankness presented to the Committee all information bearing upon the subject which could be obtained by us. We have not asked the Committee to accept our unconfirmed statements upon these subjects, but we have in every instance referred the Committee to the findings of the Tariff Board, confirming and proving the correctness of the statements made by ourselves to the Committee. In addition we supplied the Committee with other authoritative data, fully confirming the statements of the representatives of the Association.

It is therefore with the greatest regret and consternation that we have seen the publication of rates on cotton products recommended by the Ways and Means Committee

In all sincerity we state to your Honorable Body that if the rates thus suggested are made effective, we believe the injury to our industry will be unparalleled.

We earnestly enter a protest against the suggested rates and state with positive conviction on our part that the effect of these rates will be to transfer a far larger proportion of cotton manufacturing from the United States to foreign fields, where cheaper labor and other favorable conditions obtain, than the Ways and Means Committee can have any conception of.

In an absolute conviction of the truth of our statements we appeal to your body not to make reduction in the rates as drastic as presented in the Bill referred to, and would conclude with the statement that if the Bill becomes enacted into law, a condition of depression will follow in the industry of cotton manufacturing, which will in our judgment be appalling. Cotton manufacturing is an industry confined not to one community, but distributed throughout a large portion of our country, in portions of which it is the chief industry. It is an industry in which hundreds of thousands of employees are engaged, in which there are many plants, with many thousands of stockholders.

There is absolutely an untrammelled competition between manufacturing plants in cotton industry, so that there is no condition presented of a monopolistic industry, whose control needs in any sense to be broken.

In these views we respectfully present our earnest request that further consideration be given to the cotton schedule in the Bill referred to.

Very respectfully,
American Cotton Manufacturers
Association.

W. A. Erwin, President.
C. B. Bryant, Secretary.

This was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.
Meeting adjourned.

Tuesday Afternoon.

At 4 p. m. the members of the Association were received at the White House by President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, but no speech was delivered by the President.

Tuesday Night.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday night President W. A. Erwin gave a dinner to the former president, the Board of Governors and other distinguished cotton manufacturers.

Wednesday Morning.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning by President W. A. Erwin with an unusually large number present.

The first thing on the program was an address by W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Redfield prefaced his address with about ten minutes of impromptu remarks relative to the ability of the American Cotton cotton manufacturers to compete in foreign trade and gave his own experience in exporting engines. His address was the ablest delivered before the convention and created a distinct impression.

W. M. Steuart, Chief Statistician of the Department of Census next read a paper on "Statistics of Production, Consumption and Stocks of Cotton."

He was followed by D. E. Douty, manager of the New York Conditioning and Testing Company on "The Value of Accurate Testing in the Cotton Industry."

This paper provoked considerable discussion on the question of moisture in cotton yarns and goods and many questions were asked Mr. Douty. It being developed that there was no trade regulation in this country relative to amount of moisture that yarn can obtain. C. E. Hutchison, of Mt. Holly, N. C., moved that the president appoint a committee to investigate the matter and report at the next annual meeting. Motion was carried.

President announced as the Committee on Resolutions J. H. Morgan, S. F. Patterson and A. W. McClellan.

Arnold B. Sanford, spoke for five minutes on "Japanese Competition," giving statistics and calling attention to the dangers of importations from Japan. He was followed by Lewis W. Parker with a few remarks upon the same subject.

Lawrence MacRae, of Winston-Salem, N. C., called attention to the practice of many mills of free transportation to operatives and condemned it as an unwise policy. At the request of the Association Lewis W. Parker explained in detail difference in the proposed A. C. M. A. tariff rates and those contained in the Underwood bill. He also called attention to the fact that the rates carried in the new bill will damage the yarn mills far more than the cloth mills. His explanation of this vital matter was received with very close attention by those present.

President Erwin, as chairman of the Committee on National Council, made the following report:

Proposed Rules Governing the Proceedings of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers.

The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, authorized by concurrent resolutions unanimously adopted by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, shall be selected from the members of the two organizations for the purpose of representing the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States on matters of general importance.

This Council shall be composed of eight members, consisting of the President and three members of each Association. The President of each Association shall in April, 1913, appoint three members of his Association whose terms of office shall be for one, two and three years respectively and annually thereafter one member from each Association shall be appointed by the President for the term of three years, and also three alternates, who are to act only in case of inability of a member to attend a meeting, and these appointments by the President of each Association shall be confirmed and ratified by a majority of its Board.

In case of the inability of either of the Presidents to attend a meeting, the Vice-President, in order of seniority of office in that Association, shall act in his stead. When a member or alternate cannot attend a meeting, the President of that Association may appoint another member of his Association pro tem for that meeting only. The Secretaries of the two Associations shall be permitted to attend the meetings, but not to vote as Secretaries.

The Council shall elect its own Chairman and Clerk.

The annual meeting shall be held on the first Wednesday in June of each year, at such hour and place as may jointly be determined by the two Presidents, and other meetings may be called when deemed necessary by the Chairman, or upon the request of three members of the Council, but notices for any meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Council two weeks in advance, except so far as members may agree to waive notice.

The general expenses of the Council shall be paid equally by the two Associations.

This Council shall have authority to represent the two Associations on matters which may come before it, but its action shall be binding on such Associations only when at least three representatives of each association favor such action and the council shall not take any action which would impair the respective autonomy of either Association.

This report was referred to the

business meeting on Thursday for action.

The meeting then adjourned and a meeting of the Board of Governors was held but no important action was taken by that body.

Wednesday Afternoon.

There being no business meeting on Wednesday afternoon the members spent the time visiting points of interest around Washington.

Wednesday Night.

About three hundred of the members attended the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday night and were seated in a body. Free tickets were furnished.

Thursday Morning.

The last and business session was called to order at 10 a. m. Thursday morning with a fairly large attendance.

R. M. Miller, Jr., read the report of the Tariff Committee, which consisted chiefly of the Tariff Bulletins which were issued during the past year.

Report of Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10, 1913. Mr. President and Gentlemen of The American Cotton Manufacturers Association:

As your Committee on Tariff and Legislation, we beg to submit Tariff Bulletins Nos. 5 and 6, copies of which we herewith present, and ask that they be approved, accepted and made a part of the records of the Association. These Bulletins comprise the work of your Committee since our last annual meeting in this City a year ago.

We desire to call special attention to Bulletin No. 6 as not only containing a vast amount of original data, but also as embracing the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on January 22nd. In it will be seen the tariff rates suggested by our Committee on Cotton Manufactures—Schedule I.

It is with the greatest regret and consternation that we have seen the publication of rates on Cotton Manufactures in the Tariff Bill of the Ways and Means Committee. In all sincerity we state to you that if the rates thus suggested are made effective we believe the injury to our industry will be unparalleled, and that a condition of depression will follow in cotton manufacturing which will be appalling.

On behalf of the Committee, we beg to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, a member of the Committee, and to Mr. Lewis W. Parker, an ex-president of the Association, for the valuable work done by them; but for their knowledge of the tariff and untiring energy in behalf of our cause, the work of your Committee would have been much less thorough and complete and therefore much less effective.

The Committee now asks that it be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. Miller, Jr. Ch'm.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was read and approved.

The Resolution Committee presented several resolutions of in-

terest which were adopted.

The following officers were elected:

President.

Stuart W. Cramer
Charlotte, N. C.

Vice-President

T. L. Hickman
Augusta, Ga.

Secretary and Treasurer

C. B. Bryant
Charlotte, N. C.

New Members

Board of Governors

Scott Maxwell, Chairman, Ala.

Geo. H. Lanier, Ga.

Fuller E. Callaway, Ga.

James D. Hammett, S. C.

A. A. Thompson, N. C.

Arthur R. Sharpe, Mass.

Meeting adjourned.

The teacher was addressing his pupils on the subjects of laziness and idleness.

He drew a terrible picture of the habitual loafer—the man who dislike to work and who begs for all he gets.

"Now, John," said the teacher to a little boy who had been very inattentive during the lesson.

John was instantly on the alert.

"Tell me," continued the teacher, "who is the miserable individual who gets clothes, food and lodging and yet does nothing in return?"

John's face brightened.

"Please, sir," said he, "the baby."—Exchange.

Berlin Aniline Works

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FUER ANILINE-FABRIKATION
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and SULPHUR COLORS

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BOSTON, MASS.

122 Walnut Street,
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12 West Kenzie Street,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Trust Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MONTREAL,
CANADA

Production and Consumption.

(Continued from Page 33.)

To collect the monthly statistics of the consumption and stocks of cotton it is necessary to secure each month reports from approximately 2,100 establishments that consume from the collectors of the several

there are none who decline to supply the data.

The statistics of imports and exports of cotton for the monthly report are collected by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

MANUFACTURES
COTTON STATISTICS

Department of Commerce and Labor Sample. 9-1199-4
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
B. 1

COTTON IN WAREHOUSES AND IN COMPRESSES
(JANUARY 31, 1913)

STATE	COUNTY	POST OFFICE	LOCATION
Mass	Bristol	Fall River	

NAME OF WAREHOUSE OR COMPRESS Merchants

NAME OF OWNER Fall River Cotton Company

KIND OF COTTON	QUANTITY (bales)
UPLAND-SQUARE	4,000
UPLAND-ROUND	200
SEA-ISLAND	500
LINTERS	100
FOREIGN (state kind)	788
TOTAL	5,200

QUANTITY OF COTTON AND LINTERS, BULKEDNESS OF THE TRAIL OR LOCALITY OF GROWER, IN WAREHOUSE OR COMPRESS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 31, 1913.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the information contained in this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. Brown (Signature of Special Agent.)
[82-193]

Thos. Jones, Agent (Signature of person furnishing information.)
[11-897]

raw cotton or linters and 2,600 independent warehouses, compresses, and other public storage places. Of the former about 1,125 are equipped with spindles designed to spin cotton, while a number of the remainder spin the fiber mixed with wool in the manufacture of merino yarn. The establishments for which the statistics are collected include not only the cotton mills, but woolen and worsted mills and hosiery and knit goods factories in which raw cotton is used as a material. To summarize, there are 36,000 establishments that furnish information of some character for these various reports on cotton, and there are more than 350,000 separate re-in fact, every place in which raw cotton is used as a material. Each the year. These must all be

MANUFACTURES
COTTON STATISTICS

Department of Commerce and Labor Sample. 9-1199-4
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
B. 1

COTTON CONSUMED AND STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS
(January, 1913)

STATE	COUNTY	POST OFFICE	LOCATION
Mass	Bristol	Fall River	

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT Smith Cotton Mills

KIND OF COTTON	COTTON CONSUMED (bales)	COTTON ON HAND (bales)	SPINDLES
Upland-Square	1,000	5,000	
Upland-Round			
Sea-Island	100	400	
Linters			
Foreign (state kind), Eg	200	600	100,000
TOTAL	1,300	6,000	

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the information contained in this report is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. Brown (Signature of Special Agent.)
[81-192]

John Smith, Treas. (Signature of person furnishing information.)
[11-898]

of these makes a monthly report on a card schedule.

The warehouses, compresses, and public storage places also report monthly on a card schedule.

The reports for the cotton-consuming establishments, warehouses, etc., located in the important cotton-producing counties of the Southern States are, of course, secured by the local special agents. Reports for those located elsewhere in these States and in the Northern States are secured, for the most part, by mail, though a few traveling agents are employed from time to time. These establishments all furnish the information; there are very few that even hesitate to ask for explanation. Unlike the ginners

checked, examined, tabulated and the results published by fixed dates, which follow closely the dates to which the reports relate. The magnitude of the undertaking, the amount of detail involved, and the rapidity with which the work must be done can hardly be appreciated by any one who has had no practical experience in it.

These statistics are distributed by 27 distinct publications issued during the year:

Ten preliminary reports showing the quantity of cotton ginned to specified dates.

Twelve preliminary reports showing the quantity of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and the number of active consuming

MILL and MACHINE BRUSHES

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MASON BRUSH WORKS

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"MONARCH" Oak Belt

We have seen belting that worked right, and we know why. We have seen it go wrong, and there has always been a why for that, too.

Why belts go wrong is mighty interesting.

There are so many reasons.

Let us tell you a few belt facts.

Send for booklet.

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branches: New York Philadelphia Chicago

cotton spindles, relating to the calendar months.

Two preliminary reports on the quantity of cotton seed crushed and of linters obtained.

A pamphlet showing the quantity of cotton ginned prior to December 13th by counties.

An annual report on the produc-

tail involved in the compilation of the cotton reports and their undoubted importance, they have been remarkably free from criticism. Certain individuals have at times found fault with the statistics and the methods used. In the assembling of the data in the bureau every safeguard is placed around them

Department of Commerce and Labor Sample.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR
Washington, January 28, 1913.

COTTON SEED CRUSHED AND LINTERS OBTAINED.

This report gives the number of establishments engaged in crushing cotton seed from the crop of 1912 prior to January 1, 1913. It also gives the quantity of cotton seed crushed and the number of bales of lintere obtained by the beginning of cotton seed.

(The statistics are preliminary and subject to correction.)

STATE	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CRUSHING SEED	COTTON SEED CRUSHED (TONS)	LINTERS OBTAINED (BALES)	STATE	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CRUSHING SEED	COTTON SEED CRUSHED (TONS)	LINTERS OBTAINED (BALES)
OVERED STATES	845	2,761,384	254,974	MISSISSIPPI	73	267,543	24,323
ALABAMA	77	243,612	26,715	MINNESOTA	4	13,563	1,643
ARKANSAS	21	142,887	15,440	NORTH CAROLINA	81	180,184	14,479
FLORIDA	5	15,840	1,151	OKLAHOMA	33	193,111	20,973
GEORGIA	133	412,387	48,274	SOUTH CAROLINA	89	208,227	21,341
LOUISIANA	21	94,357	10,222	TENNESSEE	12	167,139	15,259
				TEXAS	518	961,576	137,463
				ALL OTHER STATES	6	24,792	2,241

All other States embrace establishments as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

tion of cotton, which contains information regarding the production in foreign countries.

An annual report on the supply and distribution of cotton, which also contains some information regarding the quantity of cotton consumed and the number of cotton spindles in foreign countries.

The preliminary reports are in the shape of postal cards, of which the following are samples:

The prompt distribution of the information is effected by giving the reports to the Associated Press, representatives of cotton exchanges, telegraph companies, and all newspapers promptly at 10 a. m. on the morning of the issue. The postal cards carrying the statistics are addressed on the addressing machine from the stenciled mailing list for cotton publications and sent to the printing office in advance of the day of issuing the report. At the time the report is made public a copy is sent the printer. It is immediately printed on the pre-addressed cards and sent directly to the post office, thus distributing the information with the greatest dispatch.

Notwithstanding the mass of de-

and special precautions have been taken to prevent the premature or the improper use of the information returned. While some telegrams are received prior to the day reach the Bureau early that morning reach the Bureau early on that morning. On the morning of the report selected clerks come to the office at 6:00 o'clock. They are given the telegrams and locked up in a room where they remain until after the report is made public. The door of the room is constantly watched by a man detailed for that purpose. At eight minutes of 10 I present myself rap on the door, and am handed a sealed envelope. The door is again locked. I go straight to the office of the chief clerk, where the newspaper representatives and others are waiting. The envelope is opened in the presence of them all. The reports are laid face down on a desk. At 10 a. m. promptly I say "Go." Each man grabs his copy, rushes to the telephone or telegraph instrument previously designated for him, and the information is scattered over the country.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.
3½ inch ring

Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z
7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1021, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Notice.

We are in need of more spoolers, spinners, doffers and weavers for night work. Good pay 55 hours per week. Apply to E. Montgomery, Supt. Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.

Roving Cans Wanted

Want 100 or more ten-inch roving cans.

Address Box 187,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Want spinners, doffers and spoolers. 30s warp and 40s filling. Spinners run up to 19 sides at 11 cents per side. Other help paid in proportion. Healthy place. Good houses. Cheap rent. Address T. C. Gore, overseer of spinning, Hermitage Mills Camden, S. C.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good reference from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample

HAVE YOU TRIED

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THE BEST

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Mfrs. of Picker Sticks, Lug Straps, Heddle Frames, etc.

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Complete Textile Equipments

Cotton Opening and Conveying,
Picking and Waste Machinery,
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Spinning, Spoolers, Twisters, Winders,
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and Fancy Looms,
Cloth Room Machinery.

Executive Offices: 77 Franklin St. Boston

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Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Among Those Present.

(Continued from Page 31)

Wray, Rush T., DeHaven Mfg. Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.Wainwright, T. L., Stonewall Cot-
ton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

Washburn, A. H., Charlotte, N. C.

Wattles, A. S., S. R. Wattles & Co.,
Canton Junction, Mass.Welborn, H. G., Hampton Cotton
Mills, Columbia, S. C.Williamson, Lyman B., L. Banks
Holt Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.Walden, E. B., Corn Products Re-
fining Co., New York.Webb, C. S., Webb & Co., Greenville,
S. C.West, Alexander S., U. S. Gutta
Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.Woodfin, H. K., Clyde S. S. Co.,
Richmond, Va.J. A. Byrd, of Kinston, N. C., has
accepted the position of overseer
of spinning and twisting at the
Edenton (N. C.) Mills.W. M. Kirby, of Winder, Ga., has
accepted the position of second
hand in carding at the Southern
Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.C. Y. Young, of the Springstein
Mill, Chester, S. C., has accepted a
position in the machine shop at
the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.H. C. Dumas has been transferred
from overseer of spooling, warping,
winding and twisting to overseer of
weaving at the Aldora Mills, Barnes-
ville, Ga.W. P. Lovitt has resigned his po-
sition with the Orangeburg (S. C.)
Mfg. Co., to become overseer of
spinning at the Aldora Mills,
Barnesville, Ga.J. B. Knight, of Crawford, Ga.,
has accepted the position of over-
seer of twisting, warping, winding
and spooling at the Aldora Mills,
Barnesville, Ga.O. F. Stillwell has resigned as
section hand in spinning at the
White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.,
to become second hand in spinning
at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.W. M. Harris, of the Southern
Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga., is now sec-
tion hand in spinning at the Ma-
netta Mills, Lando, S. C.**A Silica-Graphite Paint**Is the best protector for smokestacks, boiler fronts and metal work
of every description**DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT**Has been made for nearly fifty years in one grade only—four colors. It
has proven its great durability over and over again**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**

Established 1827

Jersey City, N. J.

Broke Three Ribs.Frank Owens had the misfortune
last week, while on the job at the
Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.,
where the firm of Love & Owens
are building an addition to the mill
to fall in such a manner as to break
three of his ribs.**American Moistening Company Cat-
alogue.**One of the handsomest and
most complete catalogues that we
have received lately is that of the
American Moistening Co., covering
their humidifying, ventilating and
heating specialties. The catalogue
is illustrated and explains in detail
the devices which are sold. It can
be obtained by writing to the Amer-
ican Moistening Company, Bostonpolygamy, according to her own
statement. The girl gives her name
as Mrs. Zoie Scott and claims that
she was originally from Newport
Tenn., but of recent months she has
been living at Mills Mfg Co. villageNotwithstanding the fact that she
had two husbands already to her
credit, so she claims, Zoie became
infatuated with another young man
named James D. Scott, who resides
at Mills Mill, and this romance was
culminated about four weeks ago
when the two were united in mar-
riage. The husband of four weeks
learned in some wise of his two
predecessors and reported the mat-
ter to the sheriff with the result
that his young bride was placed un-
der arrest.**New Evidence.**"Why do you want a new trial?"
"On the grounds of newly discov-
ered evidence, Your Honor."

"What's the nature of it?"

"My client dug up \$400 that I
didn't know he had."—Ex.**Girl Has Three Husbands.**Three husbands in six years is
the matrimonial record of a pretty
18-year-old girl, who is now in jail
at Greenville, S. C., charged with**Personal Items**M. C. Lamb, of Randleman, is
now overseer of spinning at the
Deep River Mill No. 2, of that place.J. H. Wilson has resigned as over-
seer of spinning at the Aldora Mills,
Barnesville, Ga.I. V. Rumsey has resigned as sec-
ond hand in carding at the Southern
Mfg. Co. Mill No. 1, Athens, Ga.J. Z. Adams has accepted the po-
sition of outside overseer at the
Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.**COTTON MACHINERY
BY
SPECIALISTS**

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.,	-	Pawtucket, R. I.
Pickers and Revolving Flat Cards		
WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.,	-	Woonsocket R. I.
Drawing and Roving Frames		
FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.,	-	Pawtucket, R. I.
Ring Spinning and Twisting Frames		
EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE CO.,	-	Pawtucket, R. I.
Spooling and Winding Machinery		
T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.,	-	Lowell, Mass.
Warping and Beaming Machinery		

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Charlotte Supply Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops.**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**COMBERS—**

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PICKERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**LUBRICANTS—**Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.**LUG STRAPS—**

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MILL CRAYONS—American Supply Co.
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Charlotte Supply Co.**MILL SUPPLIES—**American Supply Co.
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Charlotte Supply Co.**NAPPING MACHINERY—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

OVERHAULERS—Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
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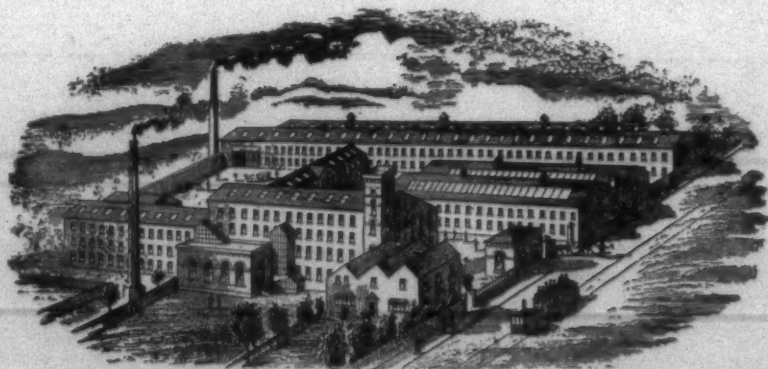
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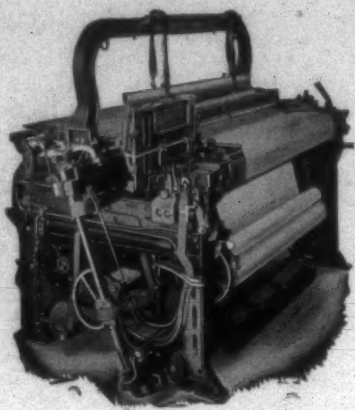
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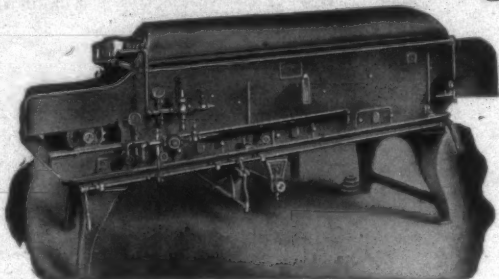
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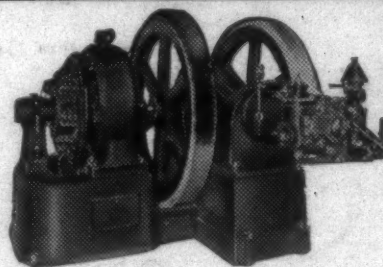
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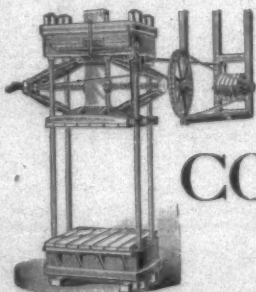
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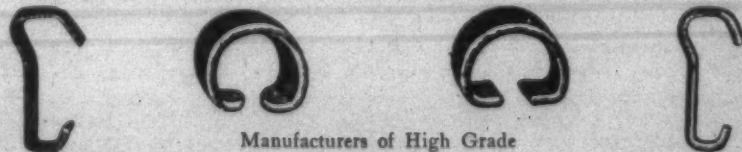
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